PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steamers and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,686.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-83 P. M. 1909.				
	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
	PERSIA	7951	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
	MOREA	11000	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
	EGYPT	7912	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
	ARABIA	7903	......	...
	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6532
	OCEANA	6610	......	...
	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

e Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, nd London.

s for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Port Said.

BAGGAGE must be sent to the PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, revious to sailing, and CABIN BAG- efore 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The f Passengers is called to the importance heir Baggage labelled with port of des-

leave the BALLARD PIER on day All Passengers must attend at that een 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for spection by the Health Officer of the o one will be allowed on board the Mail less so examined and conveyed thence mpany's Tenders. Special attention is these regulations, which are imperative Venice Convention. of Passengers cannot go on board the er.

LOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

any's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the na and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued le terms.

subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

modation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
perintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

MEWARD PASSAGES.

DLAY GROOM & CO.

ES Booked without charge.

Carefully Selected.

OOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

E Shipped and Insured.

NGERS Met on arrival.

CUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.

NDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

RIAN MAIL STRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
R	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
	4,232	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
HEM	4,596	G. ...aicich	6th April 1909
ERTS	5,990	...dnarz	27th Apr. 1909
A	7,583	...bol	29th May 1909

* Will call ...arachi.

TICKETS TO ...IESTE AND VENICE are available ...r two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

nd 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are ia Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

TERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

ssued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes arseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from or Naples to Bombay, or by North German from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

ngers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to steamer of the Company which takes about to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Line will call on their Homeward voyages first ice and then at Trieste.

AM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, INGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

mers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
Z FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitscho	24th April 1909.

further particulars regarding passages, apply s

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
oon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.
SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and tranship direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to	Liverpool	Rs.	605
,, ,,	London	,,	653
,, ,,	Marseilles	,,	578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—
Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS' AGENCY.
,, ,, KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 5th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 5th Apr. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A Steamer," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June ,,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. ,,
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May ,,

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to .... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued, Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HONGKONG,
KOBE,
LONDON,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA,
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838]
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, & improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and ... means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE ... VETARZO REMEDIES, Co., 8, ... Street, ... Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above ... Price 1½ annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. ... BYCULLA, and BOMBAY.

These medicines were formerly advertised ... ULA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ... the Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

"APENTA"

B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta;
Madras.
Rangoon;
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liao-yang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
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Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager*.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has forty years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1907.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Bunding Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1909.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last Half-year ending 31st December, 1908, at Rs. 14 per Share at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of April 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, the 29th day of March, 1909, on production of Share-Certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 1st April, 1909.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ELECTRICAL FOREMAN, at a salary of Rs. 200 a month inclusive. Applicants must have had experience in laying underground cables, armature winding and general electrical repairs. A proper mechanical training is essential.

Applications accompanied by three last testimonials and endorsed "Electorical Foreman" will be received up to the 1st May, 1909, and should be addressed to the Superintendent of machinery, 8 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

C. KILLICK,
for Secretary.

The 30th March, 1909.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1909, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
A. G. DOVEY, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Hathwa Raj, till the 15th of April of 1909, for CONSTRUCTING a THREE STORIED BUILDING of Brick-masonry in extension of the Residential House, at Hathwa, Dist. Saran, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,892. Intending applicants should quote seperate rates for labour of construction and supply of materials. The Manager reserves the right of accepting part or whole of any Tender. Copy of the abstract may be had on application to the Undersigned.

T. C. BASU,
Raj Engineer,
Hathwa, Dist. Saran.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1909, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1909.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs, 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be [illegible] per Copy. The [illegible] for [illegible] are un[illegible] [illegible] per annum or [illegible] in advance, including Delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Will be the last Exhibition of this week's Programme.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ANCTION SALE of 5973 Bags Berar Cotton Seed.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Arjoon Khimjee, in the open space between Elphinstone Bridge Road, and Raichur Street, Bombay, Port Trust Estate:

5973 bags Berar Cotton seed in lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the spot, by order of Messrs. Harnandrai Bejnath and Co. and on account and the risk of Messrs. P. Nassarwanji and Co., the following lot of coal, now lying immediately adjoining the north-east corner of the Burning ground at Tank Bunder.

About 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal, Heap No. 45 of 4-3.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th April, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Coy. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a lady:—Cottage piano by Rose & Co., piano stool, iron double bedstead, dining table, chairs, teapoys, gent's bicycle, lamp, cupboards, almirahs, sideboard, sofas, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, Milners' chest safe.

Under instructions from the Administarter-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Henry John Mason consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels, books, stoves, household furniture, crockery, glass and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Mr. F. W. Watson, such as cotton and woollen wearing apparels, table linen, cutlery, spoons, forks, knives and other sundries.

As also the late Bhusatinsing Jewar's effects of two gold ear-rings.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 „ „ vis-a-vis.
1 Nearly new rubber-tyred steel front wheeled waggonette with water-proof hood.

The property of Pat Stewart, Esq.

One 5 H. P. Brown motor cycle turn cylinder battery ignition, speed 8 to 60 miles per hour, engine as good as new 1908 model.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

The Cake-making of to-day is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.

And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour. and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of textureand flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS 2/9 PER BOX
ROWLANDS ODONTO
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE FOR PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20, HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID BULL BITCH, 12 months old, with good pedigree. Apply on Board S. S. "OTHELLO." Due on 5th April, 1909.—COWASJEE EDULJEE SONS.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantites with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED. Good prospects. State lowest Commencing terms expected. Box No. 1413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Barchester, Union House, Parvativilla, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy: over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the GARH ESTATE, Bajaura Kangra District, Superintendent can supply 2 lbs. tins, at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

TO LET.—For High Caste Hindus SEPARATE BLOCKS, suitable for small families, at Sleater Road, Near Grant Road Station and Tram Terminus, very convenient for Clerks and office-going persons. Apply MADHAVJI KAMDAR, Solicitors, Fort.

TO LET.—Two UNFURNISHED ROOMS in Fort. Can either be used for business or living purposes, Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 1403, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence invited. CODES USED—A1, A B C, [illegible]
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
[illegible] STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND C.B. GELDINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Baldock's stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

15 Arab and Country Bred Geldings belonging to the Idar State. The horses are in good condition and go well in single and double harness. The horse are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

The property of an European Gentlemen, consisting of glass and crockeryware, sideboard, writing table, chairs, cabinet, easy chairs, chest of drawers, bookstand, cupboards, Singapore cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, meatsafes, cooking pots, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Aus. waler gelding, aged, with saddle, briddle, etc., complete.

On MONDAY the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Tents, next to the B. B. & C. I. Ry. office and opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bed stead, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the surplus stock of furniture fittings, etc., from Esplanade house belonging to D. J. Tata, Esq., at "Beaulien," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, consisting of rich glass and crockery ware, blackwood dining tables, Mahogany large sideboard and dumbwaiters, Drawingroom sofas and chairs, large cabinet and book press by Wimbridge, Crystal glass gasoliers and electroliers combined gas and electric fittings, one full size slate billiard table, fitted with the patent low Excelsior cushion by G. Wright & Co., London, with balls, cues, etc., one electric piano by Tul. Heinr. Fimmermann, Leipzig, one grand piano by Broadwood, Majolica and old China table ornaments, inrica oil painting, brass and blackwood bedsteads, American revolving topwriting tables, Blackwood cupboards, convertable into bedsteads of American pattern, Cinemotogragh, gramophone, magic lantern, old Bronze ware, rich carpets, dressing and washhand tables, Japanese panels, old Chinese cabinets, marble top pier tables, hanging globe lamps, guns, rifles, glass door silver show case, life size oil paintings of Late Queen and King, hotwater tank, Brussel's carpets, China matting, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong nearly new rubber-tyred C. spring victoria by Wondover, in good order.

Handsome strong rubber-tyred C. Spring victoria, by Fort Coach Factory.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

1 light 4-wheeled rubber-tyred dog-cart, on large wheels with shafts, pole and bar by Press, very little used and in good order.

1 bay Aus. cob-mare, 8 years, 14-3, good and confidential hack, now in regular harness, work, handsome, good mover, light mouth, practically sound.

1 Ch. Hungarian gelding, about 9 years, 16 hands, useful harness, horse, steady and fast.

2 sets of single harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the School of Art Bungalow, next to the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, Jost's fans, rich crockery and glassware, and sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures, drawing and bed-room carpets, rich table ornaments, hanging and table K. O. lamps, beaded chicks, almirahs, iron and brass bedsteads and (unless otherwise disposed of) a handsome strong C. spring victoria by Stephens & Sons, a pair of powerful bay Walers, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham with new rubber tyres, sets of brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in large tubs and pots, palms, &c., the property of the Hon'ble G. Owen Dunn.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of Immoveable Property Situate at Vadala, Matunga, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their Sales Rooms, at 21 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, under instructions from Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for Gansay Devsey, transferee of Mortgage, dated 6th November, 1908, between Govind Krishnaji mortgagor and Raysey Devsey mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Govind Krishnaji, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th November, 1908.

PARTICULAR OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Vadala, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Barik Gopal, on or towards the west by the house of Francis Ghosal, on or towards the north by a public passage and partly by the bazaar. and on or towards the south partly by property of Bhatt Gopal and partly by that of Francis Ghosal which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Govind Krishnaji and the said land is Registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80-82, New No. A-14853, A-14856, New Survey No. 100 and the said messuage, tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 71, Ward No. 3472, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the standing in the name of Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Bhikha Baba Chavan, and Grandmother of the said Govind Krishnaji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney, for the transferee of mortgage at his office, at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1909.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" [illegible] Clements and the file of [illegible] Office of the "Bombay Gazette," [illegible] behind the Bank of Bombay)

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d., per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Street, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT **BLOTTING**

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

AT MESSRS. BENNETT and COY'S SALE MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909, at 2 (S. T.), in the Tents, next to the B.B. & C.I. Railway Offices, on Queen's Road and opposite Churchgate Station, Car No. 311, the property of Brigadier-General Greenfield.

10 H. P. 2 Cylinder four-seated DE DION BOUTON CAR, with Waterproof Cape Cart Hood waterproof covers to all seats, complete with Step wheel, tools and accessories. Has recently been painted and in first rate running order.

TO LET.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS (One large and one small) on 1st Floor, in N Building in Hornby Road, with large Bathroom latest Sanitary arrangements. Also a terrace adjoining. May be used either as an Office or Residence May be seen at any time by appointment. Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1404, care of this Paper

WANTED.

A NURSE, for a boy aged 2½ (now at PURANDHAR during the hot weather). Apply certificates stating salary to G. H. Bamburda, Poona.

WANTED QUALIFIED MEDICAL OFFICER, for six months, from May. Quarters. State salary required. Forward cations and references.

Apply—
MANAGER
Hutti (Nizam's) Gold
Wondalli,

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND the mortgage of immoveable Present market value of the property in R lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per annum. Loan requires for two years certa to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay G

WANTED every man to know the a perfect shave. Get the GEM SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nic one stropping attachment, complete in Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY ED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN of medicine. It cures with wonder Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vul all other white spots situated on any human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 T Calcutta.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE
GANIBHAI HUSANBHA
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE n large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBH Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near N Musjid. Post No. 9.

WREXHAM
LAGER BE
ABSOLUTE
PURE AND
WHOLESOM

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIET
[redacted]
And all leading Sto

BOMBAY GAZET
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Disc
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 12
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3
SINGLE COPY...	...	ONE ANNA	

The price for Back Numbers varies, according lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, to such matters as Small Sales; Business Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lo Required; Change of Residence and Articles L Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	0 8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the se is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above ra

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted f length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMAR
AND WEEKLY BUDGET

				Town,	Post
Yearly	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	...	...	...	„ 4	„ 5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L Archdeacon, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,815 tons, Captain C F Osborne, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flag-ship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 1.

Alavi ....2324 Hill ....B & P S N Co
Budrie..... 1613Buldion ....H C Joosub
Bulimba...1607 Butler ....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton ....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...14-4 ......P & O S N Co
Jarsombe...2280Finlay ....T M & Co
Ipswich............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor...2808 ....T M & Co
Juba ....734 Wilson.......................................M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle......4286 Baker ....K N & Co
Lawada... 2124 Lane ....M Mackenzie & Co
Masq Bacquehem..2752 Reincich..........Lloyds S N Co
Madura.........1273 Chappell...............................M M &Co
Moshtari...1110Green... Busreh......4-4 Bo & P S N Co
Netherlee...... 2746 Raukine.............T Morrison & Co
Nurani................2870 Clingan.........T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst..............W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope......W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb.........................B & P S NCo
Vadala..........2164Le Feure ....M M & Co
Worsley Hall..........2238 Jenkins.........K Nixon & Co
Yola......2246 Purdon ....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 1. PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan Graham...3288 ...Elliott...M'bar Coast... 6-4 F Muir & Co
B Lord Kelvin......2158 Masser ......Rangoon ...2-4 K Nixon & Co
D & E City of Karachi...3563 Snow Karachi......2-4 K Nixon & Co
F Pearlmoor...2576Moffell ...Barrow in Furness...10-4 W & A Graham & Co
H Amatonga...2053 Wooster............ London...3-4... W & A Graham & Co
K Moyori Maru...2737...Richards...Kobe 8-4 N Y K
M Planet Neptune ...2821...Price ...Chittagong......4-4 F Muir & Co
O Umzumbi......2138 Mitchell ...... M'borough......10-4 W & A G & Co
P Fangturm ...3112 Wittenburg......H'burg via K'chi 10-4 W & A G & Co
Q Firoozi...2006...Watson...Jeddah..8-4 B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Circassia s	Osborne	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Askehall s	Fell	Colombo
	Inveresk s	Smith	Philadelphia
	Aparima s	Rutter	Calcutta
	[illegible]etherle s........	Rankine	Karachi
	Dwarka s	Manley..........	Persian Gulf, &c
	Africa s	Badesich	Trieste

The steamer Surada Archdeacon for Rangoon obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool &c.
" Shah Jehan for Karachi and Mauritius.
" Worsby Hall for Antwerp and Dunke.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] O Company's steamer Arabia with the [illegible] Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden [illegible] on Wednesday the 31st March. [illegible] P and O Company's steamer Oceana with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 1st April.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	From
[illegible]	Tropea	Liverpool
[illegible]	Rauenfels	Antwerp
27	Visigoth	Calcutta
[illegible]	Chyebassa	London
[illegible]	Clan Fraser	Coast
27	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
[illegible]	Oekenfels	Middlesbro
[illegible]	Palitana	Negapatam
[illegible]	Putiala	Rangoon

[illegible]ILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 75 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1,000 cwt seed cake, Glade and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Perai [illegible],000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and [illegible] 1,547 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 8,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 50 cwts turmeric and 53 cwts dry chillies, R Assaria and Co ; 40 cwts cuttle fish, 21-2 cwts wax and 21 cwts cardamum seed, G Suchedma.

Amatonga s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 655 cwts dry ginger, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale carpets, N Futehally and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jetha and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—11,600 cwts linseed ; 9,247 cwts wheat and 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Pearlmoor s—4,000 cwts linseed, C Moorarjee; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 500 cwts deelseed, Baner and Krause ; 5,840 cwts cotton seed, and 5,840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1000 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 4,800 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Marquis Bacquehem s—5,082 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queenmoor s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 3,000 cwt gingellyseed and 600 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 600 cwt horns, E Mahomed; 6,003 cwt groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Worsby Hall s—2,144 bales cotton, 16,072 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 cwt teelseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 255 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1 pot geranum oil, 500 cwt ajwanseed, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Dunbarmoor s—1,001 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 1,009 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—187 casks skins, Max Klein; 606 casks skins, Mathews and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circasia s—175 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kt Errant s—300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 25 cwts kismis, D N Shroff ; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.
Moyori Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidas ; 830 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt Errant s—100 bales cotton, B Shamjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—30 rolls coir matting, D Chothia and Co.
Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 31, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 1, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 15/16	1/4	
do. Rentes	97 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 7/8	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	61 7/8	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2	1 1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 o/o	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 5/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 18,30,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,50,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 34,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 17 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 17 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 10,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 13,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 25,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 17 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 17 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·94.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale......... ..Rs. 60,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 2 1-2 per cent.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ...5·05 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 13/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·97	4·94	4·97	4·99	5·02
unchgd.	—03	—01	—02	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·98	4·95	4·93	4·92
—01	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 22,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 14,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000 "
Do to Continent... ... 40,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 9·47—04
Do. do. July 9·30—03
Advanced early on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later on commission house liquidation.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·44—07
Do. do. July ... 9·50—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, c. i. f. 40 1-2—May-June—London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—40 11-4—May-June—Done—Firm.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—39 7-8—April-May—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 3-4 March-April—Antwerp—Done.

Brown Cawnpore 39 3-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 44 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—40 1-2—March-April—Antwerp—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 2 3-4d.—Sellers.

Arrivals:—

"Chupra," "Braunfels," "Salazie."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [1ST APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Rupees	Rs. 1,000	Gwadhur	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Sovs...	60	Jask	
Rupees	440		
1 Bundle Rupees	600	Abass	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	45	Verawal	
1 Bundle Rupees.	900	Muscat	
11 Bundles Sovs.	4,200	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	787		
Silver Dollars..	15,549		
Rupees	3,150		
5 Packages Sovs.	1,455	Debai	
Gold Coins ...	202		
Rupees	5,115		
8 Packages Sovs	8,250	Jeddah	A A Rahim
Gold Coins ...	11,413		
Silver Dollars.	3,306		
Rupees	6,150		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money:—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 8 lacs down.

Exchange:—

The Council Bill sale on Wednesday went stronger than was expected, the Rs. 60 lacs offered being placed at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 3 15-16d. for telegraphic. Applicants received 17 per cent. To-day the market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Bills remain scarce and it is possible that some were placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight for delivery this or next mail. There is only a small enquiry for Bank remittance.

Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 128 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 1-2

Government Paper:—

There has been very little doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 93 1-8 ready and 93 1-4 for the settlement and closes steady at these rates. Calcutta market is advised steady at 93 1-4 for ready and delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 93·2
1st Settlement ... ... " 93·4

Bullion:—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 23 3-16 ready and 23 1-4 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 50 3-8. Locally the market has ruled steady at 59 7-16 ex duty with little business resulting. Forward rates are steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	59	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Our market continues steady with few sellers for forward delivery, and prices are, if anything, higher. Exporters are buying and there is some demand from the bazaar, covering May sales.

Ready cotton is very steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters, while mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	241	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	239/40	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	223	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	215/16	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	215/16	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	208	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khandeisn ...	209	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	211/12	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	184¼	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	222	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	235	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	241	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports 5,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·92	4·95	4·97	5·00

—02

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·96	4·93	4·91	4·90	4·90 new position

—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is steadier with a fair inquiry and we quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.
April-May ... — ... " 7 15 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

This market is also steadier with more demand. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 9 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat " 7 7 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delbi " 7 8 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet with very little business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.... ... Rs. 48 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 53 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 37 0 0

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed:—

April-May— ... ... Rs. 9 11 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 22 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May, 85 p.o. " 6 4 0
Soft Red ... ... — " 41 8 0 per candy
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,462¼
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	55¼
Mills:—	
David	447 1/2
Kohinoor	765
Manockji Petit	3,292¼
New Great Eastern	206 1/4
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton Co	125
New Berar...	489
New Mofussil	675
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co.	131
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co.. Ltd. Ordinary	110
" " Preference	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	267 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085
Treacher and Co	635
Port Canning & L. I. Co... ...	542¼
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,074	bales.
Wheat	22,763	cwts.
Linseed	9,934	"
Rapeseed	6,530	"
Gingellyseed	700	"
Poppyseed...	503	"
Groundnuts	1,798	"
Castorseed...	5,490	"
Rice	105,639	"
Myrabollams	11,490	"
Cottonseed	9,217	"
Mowraseed...	143	"
Gram	6,546	"
Joowar	756	"
Maize	Nil	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in Hongkong on 20th Feb. at noon in the City Hall. Mr. E. Shellim, Chairman of Directors, presided.

The Chief Manager having read the notice convening the meeting.

Turning to the accounts, you will see that the result of the half year's working, including $2,005,774.81 carried over from the previous six months, leaves the sum of $5,629,125.65 available for distribution and I hope you will approve of a dividend of £2 per share ; a bonus of 5 per share ; $5 lacs added to silver reserve fund ; and about $20 lacs carried forward, as recommended by your Directors. Despite all we have heard about dull and restricted trade, the Bank has had a good half year and it is a great pleasure to the Board to be in a position to recommend a bonus of 5 per share in addition to the usual dividend. I need hardly say that these results testify to the manner in which the Staff, from the Chief Manager downwards continue to work in the interests of the Bank, and I am sure that you will approve the action of your Directors in voting, as a mark of appreciation, a bonus of 10 per cent. on salaries (applause). Comparing the statement of assets and liabilities with that of six months ago, you will notice an all-round increase in the figures. Chinese New Year fell on January 22nd, and its near approach, when money is always in special demand, accounts for the increase of some 35 dols. lacs in the note circulation. Deposits show the large increase of about 43 dols. millions. Of this increase gold deposits account for nearly 31 dols. millions, and although the lower rate of exchange on the 31st December last is responsible for a great amount expressed in dollars, still in sterling the increase is £2,400,000, which being mainly due to the proceeds of recently issued public loans, that have not yet been drawn from our London Office, can only be considered as temporary. In the increase of 12 dols. millions in the silver deposits may be seen a reflection of restricted trade, as a great proportion of such increase no doubt represents accumulation of capital waiting for a trade revival. You will readily understand that some difficulty was experienced in finding remunerative employment during the half year for this large increase in the amount of money entrusted to the Bank's keeping. Bills payable show an increase of 30 dols. lacs. On the other side, the amount of dollars deposited with the Hongkong Government is raised from 10,000,000 dols. to 13, 000,000. dols. Cash and bullion in hand and in transit are higher by about 48 dols. lacs. Bills discounted, loans and credits have increased by 10 dols. millions and bills receivable by 27 dols. millions. Consols, Colonial and other securities show an increase of 48 dols. lacs, due to temporary investments on account of the increased resources already referred to. In China the period under review has been one of great moment. The almost simultaneous deaths of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, whose influence over the destinies of China has made itself felt for a long period of years, and the accession of an infant to the throne with his father as Prince Regent, are events which have occurred, fortunately, without the peace of the land being disturbed. Let us hope that under the new regime many of the more urgently needed reforms will be inaugurated and carried into effect and that fresh developments of the Empire's vast potential resources may give a new impetus to the national prosperity and increasingly promote the well being of the people. Favourable crops in India have stimulated exports and the recuperative power of the country is again manifesting itself. After a period of anxiety, due to curtailed applications for allotment it is satisfactory to note an increasing demand in London, for remittance to India by Council bills, and further evidence of returning prosperity is to be found in the continued demand for bar silver. The continuance of the India demand, displaying as it does a remarkable capacity for absorbing silver independently of Government requirements, has been at once the chief feature and the principal support of the silver market; not, however, without encouraging new speculative tendencies which result in keeping the market in a highly sensitive state rendering it liable to frequent fluctuations and producing an unsettling effect upon the China trade. Although I cannot say that trade in the Far East during the past six months has been altogether satisfactory, yet the hopeful view of the prospects taken at our last meeting has, I think, been justified. A healthier tone is noticeable, business generally is on a sounder basis, stocks of imports are gradually being reduced and crops have been good. Renewed commercial activity has sprung up throughout America while in Europe money continues plentiful and cheap. Thus the time seems ripe for a return to prosperity, and the commencement of a new period of expansion in trade. (Applause).

Mr. C. H. Ross seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts. In doing so he said :—Gentlemen,—It affords me considerable pleasure to second the report and accounts which have just been presented for your acceptance. The Chairman's reference to the loss we have sustained through the much-to-be-regretted death of Sir Ewen Cameron, and the acknowledgment of the valuable and practically life-long service which he rendered to the Bank, will, I feel sure be appreciated by all shareholders present and absent. (Applause.) The accounts presented, Gentlemen, do not seem to me to require any comment. They appear satisfactory eminently so, and I think we are to be congratulated on the very excellent results of the past half-year's working which our Directors have to-day presented. If this be the result of a half year of dull and restricted trade, what indeed may be expected when the tide of prosperity again flows in the Far East! (Applause.) A brief reference was made by the Chairman to changes which have taken place in Peking during the past few months,—changes which, as the Chairman remarked, are of great moment. The disappearance of that commanding personality, the great Empress-Dowager, from the autocratic position which she had held for such a long period,—the death of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, and the accession to the throne of an Infant.—are events, indeed, which for good or ill must affect the Empire with which our interests are so closely connected. Happily, the peace of the land has not been disturbed, and the changes consequent on the commencement of this new reign appear to be taking place in a quiet, orderly and commonsense manner. The Regent, Prince Chun, who will hold the helm of State for many years to come, has the inestimable advantage which I believe on other Chinese Ruler of modern times has ever possessed, of having travelled beyond the limit of the Empire and visited Foreign countries It may be presumed therefore that his horizon is not altogether limited to within the walls of the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace, and I cannot help thinking that this knowledge of the outside world must be of great value to the country which he rules. I trust therefore that the Empire in which all of us have such great and important interest may be entering upon a new and prolonged period of prosperity, and that slow but sure progress may be made with the many reforms which are so urgently needed. (Applause.) Gentlemen, results such as have to-day been presented for your acceptance and approval, can only be brought about by hard work and good judgment. Our thanks are therefore surely due to the Chief Manager and the Staff who have achieved for us these splendid earnings,—(Applause)—and I feel sure that you will all most cordially approve of the bonus to the Staff which has been voted by the Directors.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Findlay Smith proposed that the election of Mr. H. A. Siebs as a Director be confirmed and that Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. E. Shellim and the Honourable Mr. H. A. W. Slade be re-elected Directors.

Mr. John A. Jupp seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. E. F. Mackay, seconded by Mr. G. Murray Bain, Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonner were re-elected Auditors.

Before the meeting separated, Captain C. V. Lloyd, rose and said :—As almost, if not quite the oldest, constituent of the Bank in the East, it seems not inappropriate that it should fall to my lot to say a few words to-day in recognition of the splendid services of our Board of Directors ; what those are, you have already seen in the report which is now in your hands, and no eulogy of mine would add to their worth, although no doubt you will realize that more effectively when the dividend warrants are handed round. Let times be ever so good direction is as essential in the prosperous days as in the days of adversity, and I think we can congratulate ourselves on having secured that in our Board, and I have much pleasure in asking you to join me in a vote of thanks to the men who have so successfully and triumphantly piloted the ship of the Bank through the troubled financial waters of the past year. (Applause.)

The Chairman—On behalf of the directors I thank you for your vote of thanks.

This concluded the proceedings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—March 28, at Madura, the wife of Mr. G. C. Bullock, of a daughter.

FOY—March 18, at Shahjahanpur, the wife of F. H. Foy, I. S. M. D., of a son.

TURNER—March 6, at Victoria, B. C., Canada, the wife of Mr. G. M. Turner, (nee Hamilton), of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co Ld

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-1m., 10-29a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-39a.
P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 19th March, due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Central India Mining Company, Home Street, 4-30 p.m.
Fancy Fete on the Oval.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Tact, decision, executive ability, integrity, judgment of human nature—all these are required to make a successful business man."
—J. T. HARAHAN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 6th, Full Moon, 1h. 58-4m. a.m. ; April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m. ; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Veterinary College, opening of new College building, Parel, 4-45 p.m. Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

Sunday, April 4.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-4m., 11-16m., Low water, 4-53m., 4-47a.

Monday, April 5.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-33m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-19a.

Tuesday, April 6.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m. Low water, 5-40m., 5-50a.

Wednesday, April 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-3m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-5m., 6-20a.

Thursday, April 8.—Easter holidays, High Court. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-25m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-31m. 6-49a.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. Khodabax Edalji Punegar, B.A., will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII), verse 2. At 5-45, Mr. Punegar will submit the following subject: Stray thoughts re Ardai Viraf and his trance.

THEFT IN A HOTEL.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. James Hamilton, a bookmaker, retired for the night about 12 o'clock in his room in the Esplanade Hotel. He had left on the dressing table his shirt with gold links set with diamonds and rubies and valued at Rs. 150, In the morning at 8 o'clock he found that the links were stolen. He had not locked the door.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloucesters will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening :—

March............	The King's Guard......	Keith
Fantasie...........	A Highland Scene	Moore
Valse	Donce Sonvenance	Waldteufel
Cornet Solo ...	The Holy City............	Adams
Selection	Ernani	Verdi
Serenade	Moonlight	Moret
Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers......	Tobias

THE LADY CLARKE'S WORK GUILD.—The following is the report of Lady Clarke's Work Guild for the year 1908 :—It is with sincere regret that we deplore the death of H. E. Lady Clarke, who acted as President of this Guild during 1908 ; we feel her loss deeply for her gracious sympathy with all good works, and not the least with the work of this Guild which bore her name, made itself felt even during her short residence in Bombay. The year 1909 commences with a balance of Rs. 711-10-0. The amount collected in subscriptions and donations during 1908 is Rs. 1,810, in 1907 it was Rs. 1,845, and in 1906 Rs. 1,381. The sum expended during 1908 is Rs. 1,856-13. Sixteen Institutions were assisted, and 4,187 articles were distributed. Many ladies have been most helpful in cutting out and making up garments, but more helpers are needed and will be welcomed, for the work is extensive, and we are at no time able to satisfy the demands of the various Institutions which it was decided to help, and which appreciate our help so much. We have received many letters of thanks for garments distributed. During the year the following gifts of material have been made, and are most gratefully acknowledged : Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas gave seven pieces of varied and useful material ; Mrs. H. N. Greaves gave two pieces of white twill, and Mrs. Brady gave two pieces of strong useful cloth. The duties of Hon. Secretary have been performed by Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. D J. Parakh has been Hon, Teasurer, as before.

CARVED STONE IN GWALIOR.

THE "Bombay Gazette" press has issued an artistically illustrated catalogue of ornamental carved stone-work in Gwalior State to which Mr. Ernest W. Vredenburg, A. R. S. M., A. R. C. S., F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of India has written the following preface :—

"There is no other country where sandstone has been used so extensively as in India for purposes of building and of architectural carving.

The suitability of a sandstone as a material for construction depends on the constitution of the grains and on the degree of cohesion imparted by the cementing material.

The most durable free stone are sandstones in which the cementing material is silica, but where the pores have not been entirely chocked up by the binding materials. When struck with a hammer, they have a tendency to break along the surfaces of separation between the component grains and the toughness of the rock as a whole is less than the hardness of its constituent particles. Yet as the binding material is quartz, it resists atmospheric weathering just as well as the component grain and the rock can with impunity remain exposed to the air. Sandstone of this type occur abundantly in India, especially in the Vindhian series, an extensive geological formation which derives its name from the Vindhian range or plateau of which it constitutes a considerable portion. These sandstones have furnished the material for most of the masterpieces of Indian Art, both ancient and modern. It is fortunate that Indian artists of all periods should have exercised their skill on such a perfect material, thus ensuring their admirable products a permanance that has not a little contributed to keep up the traditions of their art so full of life as it still remains to this day.

Some of the best varieties of Vindhian sandstones have the advantage of being very thick-bedded. They show no tendency to split along the direction of bedding for interval of 3,4,5 feet sometimes as much as 20 feet or more, the material being remarkably homogeneous throughout, indicating great constancy in the conditions that presided to the deposition of these sediments. In other cases, the presence of certain bands containing flakes of mica causes the rock to be fissile and divisible into layers less than a foot, sometimes less than an inch. These fissile varieties yield flags and stone beams that unite lightness with a remarkable degree of strength, and can be put to innumerable uses ; railing posts, telegraph posts, roof beams, slabs for ceiling and floorings, etc. In certain parts of India public buildings and private dwellings, from the flooring to the walls, and to the rafters and ceilings, are constructed entirely of Vindhian sandstone.

The best qualities of Vindhian sandstone as such abound near Gwalior are remarkable for their fineness and evenness of grain. They are of a very pleasing colour white or pale buff, acquiring with age a beautiful warm gold tint. Some varieties are pink. One particular kind of pale greenish grey stone is of such extreme fineness of grain, that, unless examined with a lens, the component particles are scarcely visible; it is suitable for the most delicately carved ornaments. For the ornamental parts of building, nothing could be more suitable than these beautiful materials, especially with the additional charm of the exquisite decoration which the accomplished stone-carvers of Gwalior supply at such moderate terms. The freight is not of much consequence as it applies only to those ornamental portions which merely form an adjunct to buildings, the plain parts of which may be constructed of any local stone or of brick work.

In addition to these beautiful sandstones, the Vindhian formation in the neighbourhood of Gwalior includes a peculiar variegated limestone of great beauty, the Sabalgarh marble. Irregularly concentric bands of bright blue, yellow or green, are scattered mosaic like over a background of rich deep red, the surface of polished slabs being remarkably beautiful. The material which deserves to be better known has largely been used in the decorations of the Moghal buildings of Agra.

In these days when public and private efforts are directed with unfailing energy towards the revival of Indian Arts it is most gratifying to observe the encouragement given to the industry of stone carving (which has flourished for centuries in Gwalior) by the Gwalior Government. In this case, however, there is no question of revival, merely one of further development.

Nowhere is modern art more exuberant with vitality than at Gwalior. Some of the modern buildings of Gwalior, such as the commemoration Temple to the Queen Victoria College, Jeeyaji Hospital, Guest House at Lashkar (Gwalior), Tomb of Mohammad Ghos (at Gwalior), are amongst the purest architectural gems to be admired in any part of the world. As Major J. B. Keith rightly says the work of to-day is equal both in execution and designs to that of any other period ; compared with the works of other places such as Muttra, Agra, Mirzapur, Bhurutpur, Benares, Jaipur etc., that of Gwalior is finer in execution and the examples in corbelled doorways, corrugated caves brackets, &c., are more varied.

The illustrations of this catalogue proclaim eloquently enough the beauty of these artistic productions."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st April.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9.30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers, Mess Dress—White.

Invitations :—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

600 INTER CO. AND CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday the 4th April at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any member not present when called upon to shoot will forfeit his shoot for that range.

R. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd April.

908. Detail for the week ending 2nd instant :—
To-day Friday 2nd instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

909. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjutant B. V. R.

IT is announced that the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint Babu Kishitish Chandra Biswas, M. A., son of the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor in Bengal, who was murdered in February, to be a proationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 4th April, 1909. He has been posted for the present to the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

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Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

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HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part heard.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jivanji vs Karmalli Abdulla Tyabji D and Co
927-07 Mulji and K, Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.
761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and Co
459-05 Malvi H M and R Jeynarayen Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G
343 07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and others, S Tyabji.
367-08 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Bahai [illegible] Jackibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.
165-07 Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal [illegible] rayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.
28-08 Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorud-din and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.
628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V.
601-07 Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhur and others vs Pestonji Jehagir Hormusji and others Khunderao L and M.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

314-07 Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola vallad Mahomed Cussum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and others Bicknell M and R Part heard.
943-08 Kanga and P Mohbat Rajah vs The B B & C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.
944-08 Kanga and P Fazul Abdul Majid vs The B B & C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.
962-08 Kanga and P Luxman Apaji Brahme vs The B B & C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.
963-08 Kanga and P Narayen Chintaman Athavale vs The B B & C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.
568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard
64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.
322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.
223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others. Bhaisanker K and G.
92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.
44-08 Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chothia.
142-07 Payne and Co, Haji Joonas Fazul Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co C P D Cunha.
542-08 Nanu H and Co. Bai Halimabai widow vs Joosab Haji Ibrahim and others Smitham B and Co Nanu H and Co Restonji R K and Co Captain and V Kanga and P Matabhoy J and M.
928-08 Madhowji K and Co Damoder Callianji vs Sha Juga Kishore Gunsbamlal and Co a firm Daphtary F and D.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Pestonji R K and Co Part heard.
155-08 Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.
547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.
615 08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
981-07 C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wabedina and others vs Haji Adam Oosman and others Payne and Co.
945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.
482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B.
388-07 Little and Co Abdul Cadur Noorbhoy vs Javirchand Purmanand and another Thakur das and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

THE debate on the second reading of The Daylight Saving Bill passed the time very pleasantly for the House of Commons the other day. A few ineffectual attempts to count out the House were made by unsympathetic members, but a majority of 36 carried the second reading and handed over the Bill to the analysing mercies of a second Select Committee. The debate brought to light many singular changes of opinion in speakers on both sides. Mr. Dobson, member for Plymouth, who now has charge of Mr. Willett's Bill, confessed to having held, with the majority of thoughtless people, that the scheme was farcical, nonsensical, and unworkable, but when he considered in Committee all its pros and cons, he saw that it was a good Bill. Mr. Courthope, on the contrary, had begun by approving the proposal, but maturer thought and the reasons urged by agricultural organisations against it turned him into a sturdy opponent. The doughty Mr. Churchill had not only approached the subject "with the ordinary prejudice of the ordinary member, but even with a disposition to scoff." Now he is convinced that as it may favourably affect the health and happinees of millions of people he will vote for it as an experiment. The Bill, according to Mr. Dobson, should effect an enormous saving in expenditure, if the estimate of an economy of £92,000 to be brought about by it in the annual budget of the Railway Companies of Great Britain be any criterion. But any such material financial considerations are little when compared with the physical benefits the Bill is to confer on the nation. Hundreds of thousands of people, said enthusiastic Mr. Dobson, will be enabled to enjoy longer spells of fresh air in the open spaces provided for them. The opportunities of the members of the Territorial Army for rifle practice will be multiplied, people will be tempted less by the dangerous charms of the music-hall and the public-house. Thirty millions of people are to enjoy 154 hours more daylight in the year.

It is a pity that there should be two opinions on the probability of such benefits accruing from this Parliamentary measure. As to the extra rifle-practice of the Territorials, a member with 18 years' service in the Auxiliary Forces mocked at Mr. Dobson's prospect, and declared that the Bill would injure, not improve, the Home defenders. Mr. Halt from Northumberland could not find anything good in the scheme; he was certain that "going to work earlier and leaving earlier would lead to the indulgence of one of the most disastrous habits of the working man, namely that of frequent resort to the public house." Even some members who avowed themselves in favour of early rising were against the Bill. Sir W. B. Gurdon held it a reproach to human nature to suppose people, so miserably weak in will, that they could not get up in the early morning without having a special Act of Parliament to compel them. As for the one hour earlier conferred by the Bill it was "miserably insufficient." The Bill was only wanted by a few bloated millionaires who could not be got out of bed. Another honorable member thought it was meant for town-dwellers, who benefited little by the present distribution of daylight hours. It need not disturb agriculturists, who already kept natural hours dictated by the exigency of the crops diversified by the weather. The labour members dreaded a variety of woes from the Bill. Employers might get another hour's work out of their employes and shop assistants might find they had to serve longer hours. Sir F. Banbury condemned the proposal as the most absurd motion that had been before the House for the last 20 or 30 years. It would add an hour morning and afternoon to the work in business houses, for the clerks would have to wait idle for the post to bring the foreign correspondence.

Mr. Will Crookes's suggestion that they might play push-halfpenny until the postman came was rejected by Sir Frederick as not contributing "to that moral elevation which it was claimed that the Bill would promote." The hours of sleep of domestic servants would be curtailed. The unalterable fact that ladies did not like to dine by daylight would keep waiters, cooks and all restaurant folk at work to late hours. Mr. Hart Davies characteristically supported the Bill for the sake of the opportunity it would give of enjoying the beautiful summer mornings. Few members displayed such sentimental feeling in regard to the proposal, certainly not Mr. Duncan, who roughly asked if the House had any mandate to gerrymander the clock in the way threatened by the Bill. Another more public-spirited Labourite supported it chiefly because of the extra hour it would give to cricketers and the chance of more enjoyment it offered to working lads and lasses. Mr. T. F. Richards had a hit at the House when he hoped his support of the Bill would bring about a time when Parliament would be found at work at 9 a.m. when the brains of honorable members were fresh. Mr. Churchill, in his serious speech, as representative of the Board of Trade, showed how artificial was the standard of time now regulating life and work. The supporters of the Bill might reasonably ask what is time when reproached with interfering with the clock. The extreme variation in the hours of light in the latitude of the British Isles was full justification for alteration in the hours of summer and winter work. The Meteorological office and the Stock Exchange might object; their objections would meet with all due respect and attention. Even the point made by the honorable member for the City of London, that wealthy people liked to dine late and that ladies preferred artificial light would be examined and threshed out with the greatest care by a Committee of the House. Whether this second Select Committee can shape the Bill into a measure for promoting the welfare of the people of Great Britain, time will tell.

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JAPANESE TRADE. HINDERED in many ways Japan is still making remarkable industrial progress and it is satisfactory to note that British trade with Japan is gaining and not suffering by the competition of local manufacture. At the close of the war, inflated with the idea of having achieved what was deemed impossible and aware that the adoption of Western methods had met with such great success, wild enterprises were conceived and the Government was scarcely less speculative than the people. The effect of this declared itself in a state of financial depression which caused a change of Cabinets and the change has obviously been for the better. In the hope of rapid advancement the Government granted heavy subsidies to various branches of industry. As regards that given to shipping we have before this plainly expressed our views, but in some minor branches, although the grants have exceeded anything heard of before in the West, what has been done has been amply justified for, with the international cut-throat policy of European and American trade to-day, small industries in Japan would be swamped at their inception by the "dumping" of foreign goods at cost price in order to keep the market. It was necessary therefore that help should be given in many ways, and one of the most striking of these is the paternal manner in which the Government has been buying the latest machinery and letting it out to private firms.

The success of this method has led to the sending to Europe of experts to buy plant for the manufacture of glass and porcelain and machines for silk reeling, weaving and other textile processes. On this the Government is scarcely to be congratulated, for as soon as Western methods of manufacturing both china and silk are adopted there must necessarily be a fall in the demand for goods which have hitherto held an unchallenged market by reason of their artistic merit. No one will want Japanese goods made with Birmingham machines any more than they want "Japanese" goods made in Birmingham. The most important industry in Japan is agriculture, which is in a most backward state of development, and for this the most modern appliances, judiciously introduced, would work marvels. Here we think might be found sufficient work for the Department of Commerce and Industry for many years if the programme laid down were properly carried out. Amongst the items of this scheme are the rearranging and straightening of roads built for agricultural purposes, waterways to facilitate irrigation and so to improve the land, and the provision of agricultural machinery as mentioned above. For the furtherance of these objects, the Government has established the Hypothec Bank of Japan and Agricultural and Industrial Banks, to facilitate the supply of capital for agricultural purposes, and by the recent Co-operative Societies Law, inducements are offered for the formatoin of credit, purchase, sale and "production associations," which are reported to be making rapid progress. The Government also maintains State experimental farms for the trial of seeds and agricultural implements, and for the manufacture of agricultural products. Mining, especially petroleum, is growing in favour and the capital now invested in this form of enterprise is over fifteen and three-quarter millions sterling, and as a result the iron trade is rapidly expanding. The question is, how far will these enterprises be able to continue in their present state without official support and how soon will the Government strengthen that support by penalising foreign goods more heavily.

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RAIN IN ENGLAND. ANGLO-INDIANS will be interested to hear that there is a possibility of their being able, some time in the future, to return to their native land and also to a dry land. A table has recently been prepared showing that there is a tendency to less and less rain. A study of the chart shows that the weather of the last forty-nine years may be divided into two periods. The former of these from 1860 to 1886 was wet and since then the tendency to dryness has become marked. In the first period the rainfall was eighteen times above the average and nine times a little below the average; while in the second period, from 1887 to 1908, the rainfall was twice a little above the average and twenty times below the average for the whole period. This relates to an average struck in Manchester, but this rainfall chart is most faithfully followed by an average of over fifty gauges spread across England from Grimsby to Southport. There can be no doubt that it is safe to rely on such records; fifty trained recorders have on each day of the year in every year taken their daily record, and the average of these records eliminates any possible error. The yearly averages for all the records follow closely the Manchester yearly record, with the remarkable difference that in the first, the high period, the total average is twenty times below the Manchester record and seven times above; whilst in the second, the low period, the total average is only six times below the Manchester record and sixteen times above. It has been suggested that the Gulf Stream is responsible. Ship captains have frequently observed in recent years that the Gulf Stream does not come out so far as formerly, and if this be the cause, then in the course of a generation the climate of England may have changed entirely.

◆

VICTORIA AND THE SITUATION. THERE is much wisdom in the observations the Victorian Premier made at Melbourne, the other evening, when he said that voluntary defence had broken down and that compulsory service was necessary. Mr. Fisher is a stern disciple of Lord Roberts and would have a Lads' Brigade, military training to begin at the age of ten. What he said of "Dreadnoughts" was commendable; the gift of a battleship would be merely spectacular, and it is better to provide a fleet of distroyers for their own defence. Compulsory service in England has always been regarded with aversion, but in Australia it is regarded as less objectionable and the experiment may perhaps be tried there before it is in England. It has been impressed upon us time after time that one of those strange currents which sweep across the ocean of international politics may be united in one great wave and dash upon our shores. We cannot anticipate the moment "when that great wave will threaten to overwhelm us. It will come more suddenly than a storm at sea. We shall be warned by no fall in the political barometer." And to give us confidence we must have "a well-drilled force behind the Navy"—a force to provide which Lord Roberts has laboured so arduously. If we had that we need not much mind the friction caused by Sir Edward Grey's declaration that an attempt on the part of any single Continental Power to dominate the policy on the Continent will inevitably cause a conflict.

DURING the week ending 30th March 130½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 37 were shipped to China, 90½ were purchased by the Government of Bombay, and a half was purchased by the farmer at Lunawada, one by the farmer at Gondal and one and a half by the farmer at Nasik. During the week 216½ chests were imported from Indore.

THE Bank of England rate of discount is now 2½ per cent.

MAJOR JOHN BARTTELOT ALDRIDGE, D.S.O., of Bangalore, India, and of the Royal Horse Artillery, who saw service in the Boer war, acting as aide-de-camp to the brigadier-generals of the Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, and who died on Jan. 19, aged thirty-seven, left estate of the gross value of £12,445-10-8 of which the net personality has been sworn at £11,725-8-8.

A CALCUTTA paper understands that the announcement of Mr. Sinha's appointment was to have been made a week or two hence, but that the Viceroy insisted that it should be given to the public on the new Law Member's birthday. "Thus it was that the information was not given out to the Press until late at night, and the new Member who had gone to bed at his usual hour on Tuesday night was aroused after midnight by a letter from His Excellency making the formal announcement of the appointment and adding a few kind and characteristic congratulations."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 20th March was 1,197, giving a death-rate of 61·26 per annum per thousand as against 66·47 the corresponding period of last year, and 85·49 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fevers; 450, plague; 31, small-pox; 6, measles; 1, cholera; 53, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 208, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 45, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 50; Brahmin, 38; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 574; Hindu low caste, 105; Musulman, 285; Parsi, 29; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 40; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 2; and other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 395 as against 370 the corresponding period of last year, and 357 the average over the past five years.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in April, between Charles, eldest son of the late Charles Hoare, of 37 Fleet Street, and Marie, widow of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

THE marriage arranged between George B. A. Rind, 124th Baloochistan Infantry, and Gladys May, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cairns, M.P., and Mrs. Cairns, of Dilston Hall, Corbridge-on-Tyne, will take place towards the end of April.

GENERAL SIR JOHN JAMES HOOD GORDON, G.C.B., of Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh, and of Onslow Square, S.W., Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs 1890-97, who died on Nov. 2, aged seventy-six, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £18,741.

THE utility and economy of mechanical reapers have been demonstrated to the colonists on the Chenab Canal, and twenty-one machines have been successfully used by private purchasers in the Lyallpur District. In the Jhelum Colony the results were not so encouraging. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, who (the Lieutenant-Governor writes) deserves credit for his zeal and energy in the matter, has recently been in England, selecting a reaper that will be better suited to the needs of the Province than any of the existing types, and when this has been obtained, there can be no doubt of the popularity of the machines. Demonstrations at local Fairs have produced a demand for a patent hoe also, and it has become apparent that the establishment of a machinery depot, under the management of the Agricultural Department, is a necessity, until private enterprise is prepared to make adequate arrangement for supplying the growing demand.

TRAVELS IN INDIA.*

THE subject for the Le Bas Essay Prize of 1908, annually offered at Cambridge for competition among probationers of the Indian Civil Service, was the following:—"European travellers in India during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; the evidence afforded by them with respect to Indian social institutions, and the nature and influence of Indian Governments." The prize was awarded to Mr. E. F. Oaten for the book now before us. The chief danger in the interpretation of such a subject was obvious. A method of treatment which should deal singly with the various travellers, having respect mainly to recorded facts and the credibility of the evidence they afford, would result in a book useful for occasional reference, but hopelessly devoid of coherence and unity. Mr. Oaten has skilfully avoided this danger in treating the history of European travellers in India as a consecutive narrative, thereby giving to his subject a completeness of its own, while at the same time reconciling it with the continuity of Indian history. It is to be regretted that several grammatical blunders in addition to a greater number of infelicitous expressions, for which the writer's lack of experience is, perhaps, sufficient explanation, detract considerably from the literary merit of the book. The "silent, siren voice," which, according to Mr. Oaten, "called across lands and seas to the adventurous spirits of Europe," is a phrase of dubious import: nor is it clear what meaning the author attaches to the following description of the early English pioneers of Indian enterprise: "The combination of novelty, excitement, and gain,...captivated the imaginations of all save those whose spiritual fibre was utterly devoid of electicity." He cannot surely intend a wholesale condemnation of all but a few adventurous spirits. Again Mr. Oaten's frequent misuse of the noun "prejudice" as in the statement "the natives had a prejudice that a Feringhi would ensure success to any undertaking," is a piece of pedantry too violent for even a pedant to approve. Every writer knows that it is difficult to conclude a book elegantly, but most of them learn that the abruptest of endings is preferable to a smug platitude which refers to "modest attempts" and the writer's labour "not having been thrown away," if he succeeds in pointing out the way to "a few seekers." In construction, however, the book is careful and accurate and the author's real achievement has been to select and present, in a compact and interesting form, information which has so far been to seek in isolated fragments amongst piles of re-condite books and publications.

In 1400 A.D. the ignorance of most Europeans on the subject of the Farther East was almost complete, and the early fifteenth century travellers went to India with practically a blank mind. Such knowledge as had been gained by the publication of the "Periplus" or "Topographica Indiana" which was written in the sixth century by a merchant named Cosmus, had faded from men's minds; a certain number of early mediæval visitors from Europe had brought back tales of their personal adventures, but these seldom achieved the dignity of historical record, and never created much impression upon the popular mind. Two names must, however be excepted,—those of the Italian, Marco Polo, and of Ibn Batuta, a Mahomedan of Tangiers. Originally the contents of these works only reached a limited class, even amongst educated men, but it is to their ultimate influence, and in particular that of Marco Polo that Mr. Oaten attributes the impetus to travelling enterprise of two and three hundred years later.

The fifteenth century was one of the highest importance in the history of European contact with the East. During its first half the relations of Europe with India were limited to the commercial enterprize of certain of the Italian city states whose great trade in Eastern spices, drugs, and silks, had continued uninterrupted from the ninth century. In 1453 the first blow was struck to this commercial intercourse in the fall of Constantinople. The discovery of a sea passage to India by the Portuguese at the end of the fifteenth century introduced competitors into the field, and the annexation of Syria and Egypt by the Ottoman Empire early in the following century finally closed to Italy the old trade routes. During the fifteenth century only three travellers have left any record of their experiences in India,—Nicolo de Conti, Athanasius Nitikin, and Santo Stefano. The journal of the last is comparatively unimportant: he saw little but the coasts and left scarcely more than a bare chronicle. The account of the Russian Nitikin is chiefly interesting from what he tells of the Mahomedan sovereignty at Bidar in the year 1470, to which it had recently been transferred. De Conti is by far the most interesting and valuable informant of the three. The account of his adventures was related by him to Pope Eugene IV, and was written down by the Pope's Secretary Bracciolini, to whom is, no doubt, due the arrangement and careful literary form in which it appears. Conti's description of the far-famed capital of Vijyanagar, then at the height of its power and splendour is of the highest interest, and forms the most valuable part of his whole narrative.

The sixteenth century opens with the events which immediately succeeded Vasco de Gama's passage round the Cape of Good Hope, and with the coming of the Portuguese. For the conduct of this first expedition de Gama is justly famed, but the author points out that no less credit is due to Pedro Covilham, who theoretically discovered the route, described it, and was himself the first European to sail from Aden across the Indian Ocean. From this date until the end of the sixteenth century European relations with India are practically summed up in the history of the Portuguese Empire in the East. During this period the King of Portugal may be said almost to have deserved the proud title conferred by Pope Alexander,—"Lord of the Navigation, conquests and trade of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India." The travellers to India in the sixteenth century, who have left records behind them, far outweigh in number the few pioneers of the preceding century, and with the increase in number comes also a greater accuracy of detailed report. We now meet fewer errors of the kind of that of de Conti who asserted that Ceylon was 3,000 miles round, or of Vasco de Gama later who firmly believed that the people of India were Christians. The most important narratives of this period were those of Ludivico di Varthema, Barbosa, de Federici, Fernao Nuniz, and Domingos Paes, and of a few Portuguese missionaries who visited the Court of Akbar. Nuniz and Paes left chronicles of the highest importance as relating to the history and institutions of Vijayanagar: the accounts of both are graphic and detailed and form the chief basis upon which the history of Vijayanagar has been constructed. Varthema, Barbosa and Federici are the chief sources of our information on the habits and condition of the people of the Malabar Coast. The account of Varthema contains an interesting reference to "a land to the south," and "a very cold place where the day only lasts four hours," rumours of which had reached him on his voyage. This is the first indication of any knowledge of Australia and of the Antarctic circle which were not actually "discovered" until long afterwards. In the latter part of this century we hear of the earliest English travellers to India. Thomas Stephens, the first of these reached Goa in 1579 and became Rector of the Jesuit's College in Salsette. He left no continuous record, but his letters are said to have aroused much interest in England and probably contributed something to the zeal for commercial intercourse with India, which steadily grew up towards the end of the century. In 1583 an Englishman named Ralph Fitch, in the company of two other merchants, Newbery and Leedes, visited the Great Mogul and was the first to examine with his own eyes the commercial possibilities of India. Fitch's account contains few references to Akbar himself, but is more detailed on the subject of the rites and customs of Bengal as he observed them.

The beginning of the seventeenth century witnessed a struggle between Holland, Italy and England for the monopoly of trade with India, of which Portugal was rapidly losing hold. An English traveller, John Mildenhall, endeavoured to negotiate some kind of commercial treaty with the Great Mogul, but his efforts were only partially successful. The account he left is mainly personal and gives less information of interest than those of Dutch pioneers whose visits shortly preceded the opening of the century. Linschoten, a native of Utrecht, visited Goa in the suite of de Fonseca, and subsequently compiled an account of his experiences and observations, dealing chiefly with the defects of Portuguese rule, which attracted much attention and led to the establishment of a Dutch Trading Company some years later. The Italian traveller Pietro della Valle left an account of his travels which is specially distinguished for its careful and observant descriptions, and which won considerable praise from the historian Gibbon. We now leave the age of fragmentary records and arrive at the period when English relations with India form a prominent portion of accepted history. The sojourns of the sailor William Hawkins and of the diplomat Sir Thomas Roe at the Court of Jahangir are matters of common knowledge. Lesser known visitors to the same Court, Finch, Coverte, Jourdain and the eccentric traveller Coryat receive a brief but interesting mention, and the author awards considerable praise to the chatty narrative of Edward Terry, the chaplain of Sir Thomas Roe, as a diverting supplement to Roe's own journal. Tavernier, Thevenot, Francois Bernier, Niccolao Manucci, John Fryer, and Gemelli Careri are the well-known names of later sixteenth century travellers. The accounts of all are famous; but of the six those of Bernier and Fryer are perhaps the most riwely known. Bernier's narrative is scarcely more valuable for the close and detailed picture it gives of the period of the Mogul Empire than for its author's valuable reflections upon and insight into the times which he described. But notwithstanding the greater value, literary and historic, of the later documents, we miss the romantic interest of the earlier chroniclers. Some of these have left only fragmentary diaries: some little more than half-educated jottings: but all have a freshness and charm and often a pathos of their own. It is not always possible to realize the amazing hardships and dangers which often befel them, but an extract from the close of Coverte's journal brings us near to an understanding of it:—"Setting my foot on English ground, I thought all my miseries to be at an end. For to me all the nations and kingdoms, that in these my travels I passed by and saw, both by sea and land, seemed nothing comparable to it. But that, in respect of them all, it may be called the only paradise and blessed country of the world."

E. A. R. H.

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* By Edward Farley Oaten (Kegan Paul Trench.—Trubner & Co., London.)

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

THE fourteenth and final Session of the International Opium Commission took place at the Palace Hotel Shanghai on March 5.

The Resolutions which had been already adopted were presented in their revised form by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and were finally passed by the Commission. They will be referred by the various Delegations to their respective Governments, who will decide on their publication as they may see fit.

The full minutes of the proceedings, together with the Reports on the Opium Question, handed in by the various Delegations, will later appear in printed form, and will form a valuable record of the work of the International Opium Commission.

After the Committee on Trade Statistics had handed in their Report, the Right Hon Sir Cecil Clementi Smith moved that a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he had discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission. In replying, the President congratulated the House not only that in the findings reached all the Resolutions were adopted nem. con., but that they had been working at the root of the matter, and he trusted that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

His Excellency Monsieur Miyaoka, having given expression to the sense of high appreciation in which the Commission held the services rendered by the Secretaries, the proceedings terminated.

THE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the International Opium Commission at the last session:—

1. That the International Opium Commission recognises the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the [illegible] opium-smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual supression of the practice of opium-smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form, otherwise than for medical purposes, is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognises the wide variations between the condition prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their system of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories: in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the morphine habit shows signs of spreading: the International Opium Commission, therefore, desire to urge strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of opium as may appear on scientific enquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of anti-opium remedies and of the properties and effects of opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing concessions or settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium divans in the said concessions and settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign concessions and settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such anti-opium remedies as contain opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Government to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, concessions and settlements in China.

THE six new engines ordered for the Simla-Kalka Railway have been received and were brought into use on that line about a fortnight ago. They have proved successful, and owing to them the traffic in passengers and goods which has already become heavy is daily satisfactorily disposed of. From the 1st April the passenger trains which will be run on the Simla-Kalka Railway will be as follows:—The first train will leave Kalka at 5 a.m. reaching Simla at noon; the second will leave at 9 a.m. and reach Simla at 3-20 p.m.; and the third will depart at 9-40 a.m. and arrive in Simla at 4-41 p.m. The quickest train is that leaving Kalka at 9-0 a.m. which carries only 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants for Jatogh, Summer Hill and Simla.

THE NAVAL INCREASE

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

Financial Support Promised.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 31.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Guildhall this afternoon, to urge the construction immediately of eight "Dreadnoughts."

Mr. Balfour's arguments were received with tumultuous cheers, and a resolution, moved by Lord Rothschild, pledging the meeting to financial support of the increased Naval programme, was adopted.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Leicester last night, said that the talk of Cabinet dissensions with regard to the Navy was nonsense.

Mr. Runciman, in a speech at Wolverhampton, said that the scaremongers had gratuitously advertised Krupps.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at the dinner of the Naval Architects last night, unhesitatingly declared that the Government's provision for the Navy was ample.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, who was the chief guest at the same dinner, emphasised that Japan's interests were identical with Great Britain's.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Servia and the Powers.

LONDON, March 31

The Servian Cabinet has accepted the advice of the Powers. The Servian Note was presented at Vienna to-day and met with a friendly reception.

It is announced from Rome that Austria has acceded to the Italian request for the modification of Article 29 of the Treaty of Berlin relating to Montenegro, provided that Montenegro maintains a friendly attitude towards Austria, in conformity with the advice of the Powers.

KING EDWARD AND KING ALFONSO.

Friendly Meeting.

LONDON, March 31.

King Edward motored from Biarritz and lunched with King Alfonso at San Sebastian to-day.

PRIVY COUNCIL CASE.

Chartered Bank vs. B. I. S. N. Co.

LONDON, April 1.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the case of the Chartered Bank versus the British India Steam Navigation Company.

HARBOUR WORKS AT PORT SUDAN.

Opened by the Khedive.

LONDON, April 1.

The Khedive opened the Port harbour works Port Sudan to-day with full ceremony.

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN STUDENTS.

Committee Appointed.

LONDON, April 1.

Professor Thomas Arnold has been appoint- Adviser to Indian students in England. He ill be assisted by a committee consisting ainly of Indian residents. Lord Ampthill is esident and Sir William Curzon Wyllie and r. Theodore Morison Members.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Appeal to the Porte.

LONDON, April 1.

At the request of the Embassy at Teheran guard to protect refugees is engaging the ention of the Porte, which is also consider- the despatch of a warship to Bandar bas.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Newbury Spring Cup.

LONDON, April 1,

The race for the Newbury Spring Cup was n at Newbury, this afternoon, with the llowing result :—

Arranmore	1
Royal Realm	2
Summer	3

Ten ran. The race was won by four lengths, o lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

11 to 10 on Arranmore.
100 to 6 against Royal Realm.
100 to 8 against Summer.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Bristol Defeats Derby.

LONDON, April 1.

In the re-play in the semi-final round of the ssociation Cup at Birmingham, this after- on, Bristol City defeated Derby County by o goals to one.

COMING BUDGET DEBATE.

Keen Speculation.

LARGE DEFICIT EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 1.

Speculation with regard to the Budget is of the keenest character. Forecasts provide for a deficit of from twelve to thirteen millions. They concur that four or five millions will be taken from the Sinking Fund while three millions will be obtained from increased brewers' licenses and a million from income-tax.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

Nearly Five Millions Decrease.

LONDON, April 1.

The Revenue for the past quarter shows an increase of £70,108, and there is a decrease on the year of £4,959,395.

LATER.

Owing to a large influx the total revenue is £151,578,000. Altogether the net deficit on the year is £926,000.

SIR ANDREW FRASER IN CANADA.

Lecture to a Missionary Congress.

LONDON, April, 1.

A telegram from Toronto states that Sir Andrew Fraser delivered an address yesterday before the Canadian National Missionary Congress, at which 4,000 delegates were present.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SOUTH INDIA.

Fatal Curiosity.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 1.

An Ongole correspondent telegraphs that news comes from Tenali, in the Kistna District, of the occurrence of a bomb outrage on the morning of the 27th March, which resulted in a 'mala' being killed on the spot. The bomb had been placed in a hole dug out alongside the footpath of some fields, leading out of Tenali to an adjoining village. The curiosity of the unfortunate 'mala' was excited by the appearance of a substance sticking out of the hole and he appears to have meddled with it, with the consequence above mentioned. His left fore-arm was shattered to pieces and the force of the explosion, which was heard for a mile around, carried the body of the 'mala' a distance of several yards. Fatal injuries were inflicted on the face and person of the 'mala' by pieces of broken bottle, which appears to have formed the contents of the bomb. The village Munsiff sent a report to the Police and Magistracy and the local Magistrate held an inquest, which was followed by a post-mortem by the local medical subordinates, who came to the conclusion that death must have been caused by the explosion of the bomb. On an inspection of the scene of the explosion, numerous pieces of broken sodawater bottles were found and a box made of sheet-iron, which formed the covering of the bomb. M. S. Ramasawmy Iyer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was on circuit in the Addanki Division, is engaged in a vigorous investigation. Mr. F. S. P. George, District Superintendent of Police, has also reached Tenali. It is believed that the bomb was placed by some apprentice hand whose intention was to see whether it would explode and produce the desired results. The Inspector of Explosives has been wired for. This is the second bomb outrage in this Presidency, the first having been at Tuticorin almost at the commencement of the present unrest.

STORMS IN THE NILGIRIS.

One Man Killed by Lightning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 1.

Last evening, though it did not rain heavily, there was a great deal of lightning which did considerable damage. Lightning struck the house called "Rhodesia," situated in an estate close to Coonoor, damaged all the furniture and killed the malee who was in the garden. Both Mrs. Stokes, widow of the Revd. Mr. Stokes of the Basel Mission, the occupant of "Rhodesia," and Miss Stokes received shocks, Mrs. Stokes somewhat severely.

THE KOTAPPAKONDA RIOT.

Seventy Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 1.

Up to date nearly seventy arrests have been made in connection with the Kotappakonda riot in the Guntur district.

DEATH OF MR. REMFRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The death has occurred of Mr. H.H. Remfry, the well-known Calcutta Solicitor.

CAPTAIN BRIND ROBBED.

Jewellery Traced in England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In December last Captain Brind, R. A., while supervising gunnery practice at Chingrikhal Fort, lost a leather bag containing jewellery worth Rs. 1,500 which, acting on instructions from here, the London police found in a parcel addressed to the wife of Gunner Vickers. The latter subsequently deserted and went to England where he was arrested. The jewellery was returned to Colonel Brind who is now in Allahabad. The proposal to send Vickers back to India is under consideration.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Amritsar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AMRITSAR, April 1.

His Excellency Lord Minto arrived here to-day. The railway station was handsomely decorated. The Viceroy and Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot were received by Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, Mr. Casson, Deputy Commissioner, General Powell, Commanding Jullundur Brigade, and many civil and military officials and Indian gentlemen. The Municipality then presented an address to which His Excellency replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the members of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, and I hope you will express to your fellow-citizens my sincere appreciation for the warm welcome they have extended towards me to-day. I have long looked forward to visiting your ancient city, the holy place of the Sikhs, celebrated for its traditions of their loyalty and gallantry on the field of battle. But Amritsar is not only full of the historic memories of a warlike race, it is also one of the great trade centres of the Punjab, and I congratulate you on the evidence I see on all sides of a thriving and increasing prosperity. I heard with sincere sympathy of the severe epidemic of malaria fever from which your city suffered so severely last autumn, and I am glad to know that that terrible evil has now disappeared and that you have every reason to be grateful for the health of the population. Your Committee has justly earned for itself a reputation for energy and a devoted interest to all that concerns municipal administration, and I am well aware how during the ravages of last year's sickness they and the residents of Amritsar laboured for the relief of the sufferers. I know your Municipality is doing much for sanitary administration, and I am delighted to hear that you have secured the services of an excellent health officer in Dr. Dhingra. I earnestly hope that your city may be spared from further trials. Amongst many other improvements which you are undertaking I understand that a project is under consideration for the harnessing of the waters of the Bari Doab canal, which, if it is successfully carried out, will, I trust, not only do much to protect your people against agricultural failure, but prove a source of great increased manufacturing development. You have, indeed, gentlemen, every reason to look forward to a promising future for Amritsar, and I heartily thank you again for the cordial welcome you have extended to Lady Minto and myself on this our first visit to your beautiful city.

Then Lord Minto went to the Khalsa College, where he was received by the Principal, Mr. Cole, and conducted over the building. Before returning to the station, His Excellency visited the famous Golden Temple, expressing great admiration for this historic building. The streets were filled with crowds in holiday attire.

ARRIVAL AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Lahore at 1 o'clock. Here again great preparations had been made in the way of decorations to receive His Excellency, for which the reception committee under the chairmanship of Sir David Masson was responsible. On the station platform flags, buntings and plants had been arranged in tasteful design. When the train halted His Excellency was received on alighting by the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Dane, General Pearson, Commanding Lahore Division, and high officials of civil and military departments. A salute was fired from the fort and a guard-of-honour of the South Lancashire Regiment and North-Western Railway Volunteers were drawn up on the platform.

A procession was then formed headed by Mr. Hastings, Inspector-General of Police, and Col. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, and proceeded to the reception hall outside the station, a handsomely decorated structure. A guard-of-honour of the Punjab Volunteer Rifles was drawn up in front of the reception hall and mounted esports of the Punjab Light Horse and 25th Cavalry lined the station compound. A group of gaily caparisoned elephants formed a picturesque feature of the scene.

Colonel Parsons then presented the Municipal Commissioners to His Excellency and the latter's address of welcome was read by the Vice-President, Lala Milki Paur, in reply to which the Viceroy said :—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—The kind words of your address are very welcome to Lady Minto and myself. This is our first visit to Lahore and I hope you will tell your fellow-citizens from us how much we appreciate the warmness of the reception they have extended towards us. I have long wished to pay this visit to the capital of the Punjab. Lahore can well be proud of its very ancient history. It was in existence over 2000 years ago, and in Akbar's time was already a great city. Since then it has steadily increased in wealth and in importance. During the last few years its growth has been particularly rapid. There has been a great expansion of its limits, and you tell me that its environs have been much transformed, largely, you say, owing to the effects of plague which brought home to the population the necessity for healthier hygienic conditions and encouraged them to seek the open air of the country. No doubt this is so to a great extent, but I think you may fairly take credit to yourself for the prudence and forethought which has distinguished your municipal policy as well as that of your predecessors. The Municipality of Lahore has for long been solicitous for the health and happiness of the population committed to its charge.

PAST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

You have been fortunate, too, in your Lieutenant-Governors. Sir Charles Rivaz, I know, took the greatest interest in Lahore, and the city and its environs owe much to him. I feel sure, too, that Sir Louis Dane will be no less careful of its interest, and that although the financial prospects of the Punjab Government may not seem particularly bright at present, he will always be ready to treat any reasonable request for assistance with sympathetic consideration.

THE MALARIA EPIDEMIC.

The severe epidemic of malaria from which you suffered last year has without doubt called for the most careful supervision of the sanitation of the city, and I know that this is receiving the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as well as of the Municipality.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

You tell me of the continued abnormal price of food-grains. I am sorry to say I hear the same complaint from every part of India. The Government of India is very fully aware of its grave importance.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

I have heard with pleasure of the interest with which you have watched the progress of the Reforms Scheme which is now in its final stage before the British Parliament. I can assure you that the task of bringing the proposals of the Government of India into practical effect as soon as they have received the approval of His Majesty's Government will be undertaken by myself and my colleagues with an earnest desire to fulfil the intentions for which those proposals were framed and to meet the legitimate aspirations and ameliorate the welfare of the people of this country.

I thank you on behalf of Lady Minto for the kind words you have addressed to me. It will always be a pleasure to her to render any assistance in her power to the women of India or to further the work of the many excellent associations which are doing so much to alleviate human suffering. I thank you again very cordially for the welcome you have extended to us, which will always bring back to us many happy recollections of our first visit to Lahore.

Leaving the hall, His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour and took his seat in a carriage drawn by a royal artillery gun team. The 25th Cavalry and a troop of the Punjab Light Horse formed the escort, the latter riding next the Viceroy's carriage.

The party drove to Government House through roads well filled with crowds in holiday garb. The Mall was lined with troops of the South Lancashires and the 38th Dogras at Government House. A Royal Salute was fired by the battery of the Royal Field Artillery.

CANNING COLLEGE.

Foundation Stone Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

A ceremony of extraordinary interest occurred in Lucknow yesterday afternoon, when, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the leading residents of Lucknow, civil and military, the taluqdars of Oudh, members of the ex-Royal family of Oudh and representatives of the Indian nobility and gentry, Sir John Hewett laid the foundation-stone of the new Canning College which is to be built at Badshah Bagh on a site chosen by Sir James LaTouche. The building will be one of the finest in India, and will cost nearly four lakhs, three of which have been given by the Maharajah of Balrampur. The plans have been prepared by Sir Swinton Jacob. The building will be in the Indo-Saracenic style, 323 feet in length, with double-storeyed wings sixty feet in breadth. It will face the river Goomti and will be completed within two years, forming the best equipped building of its kind in the province.

Sir J. Hewett congratulated the taluqdars on the public spirit shown by them in agreeing to provide half the enhanced cost of maintaining the College, and agreed on behalf of the local Government to contribute the remaining half. A sum of two lakhs and a half is needed for additional requirements, equipment of the college, etc., and the Lieutenant-Governor made an appeal to the taluqdars to raise this amount, thus enabling the institution in the words of its greatly respected principal, Mr. Pirie, to continue the faithful performance of imparting to the youth of Oudh the highest degree of culture and enlightenment.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

Mahomedan Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

At a meeting of the leading Mahomedans of Lucknow, including the leading representatives of the Mahomedan Taluqdars of Oudh, such as Raja Jehangirabad, K.C.S.I., vice-president of the British India Association, Sheik Shahid Husain, honorary joint secretary of the Association, Raja Naurhad Ali Khan, also Mirza Mohomed Abdas Bahadur and other descendants of the Oudh ex-Royal family, resolutions were passed to the effect that Mahomedan members of the Legislative Councils should be selected by Mahomedans, otherwise there is the danger that the person whom the Mahomedans wish to elect may not be elected, or if elected may not be in a position to express his candid opinion. Also there is the probability that on the occasion of elections a separate elector will minimise the differences of opinion between Mahomedans and Hindus; that seats allotted to Mahomedans should not be allotted according to numerical strength, but due respect be paid to political importance, social position and substantial interests in the country; that Mahomedans strongly oppose the appointment by nomination; that Mahomedans are strongly of opinion that Clause 3 should be reinserted in the Indian Councils Bills as it is one of the most important part of the Reform Scheme; and that the Mahomedans are gratified to learn and offer their gratitude to the Government and the Secretary of State for allowing an Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council; but they strongly hope that in this regard their interests will be taken into consideration in future.

A telegram embodying these resolutions has been despatched to His Excellency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

A Lucknow message to the "Empire" says that the Mussulmans of Allahabad passed a resolution expressing alarm at the agitation set afoot by Hindus to thwart their just claims, and trusting it will not shake the resolve of Lord Morley to grant separate electorates.

THE NILGIRI SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 1.

The Nilgiri Season opens on the 7th instant with the arrival of Sir Arthur Lawley and the Madras Government.

The Maharajah of Mysore arrives in Ootacamund on the 5th instant. The Coonoor season has begun, among those expected being the Rajah of Cochin. The Marine Survey Offices open in Coonoor for the season on the 7th of May.

The Wellington depot has been opened and the convalescent who have arrived number 1,500.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, April 2.

Fort Field Officer Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. A. D. Connor 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Major G. S Tulloh, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment; next for duty Captain H. B. Mayne, R. G. A.

Captain H. B. Mayne, R.G.A., is taken on the Field Officers' Roster for duty with effect from the 1st April.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE KING AND BALL-ROOM REFORM.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 12.

The Empress Marie has arrived at Buckingham Palace only to find the Royal household in the grip of the influenza epidemic. The Queen herself is slowly recovering from the influenza cold, from which she has been suffering for the last fortnight, but Princess Victoria is now among the influenza victims. Consequently the Empress Marie has spent most of her time, since her arrival, in the Queen's private sitting rooms at the Palace, and the visits to Art Galleries and charitable institutions which had been planned are deferred for the present. It is very possible that the Queen and Empress will go almost immediately to Sandringham for the former to recuperate. The Empress enjoys the quiet life there and Queen Alexandra always finds the air very beneficial, although most people complain that this portion of the Norfolk coast is both cold and damp at this season.

Scotland Yard is keeping a vigilant eye on our Russian visitor, who was accompanied by officials of the Russian Secret Police. It has become an axiom that no celebrity need fear falling a victim to the anarchist's bomb in this country, the only one in which the anarchist is allowed to live in peace and quiet, but Scotland Yard does not rely too implicitly on this when a distinguished visitor from the land of the Terrorist is our guest.

Influenza is playing great havoc with the week's social engagements. Dinner parties have been hurriedly cancelled and dances postponed by hostesses who are down with the dreaded "flu." There is a famine in trained nurses. The hospitals and nursing institutions have sent out their entire staffs, and nurses cannot be had for love or money. To add to the difficulty in many houses the servants as well as the family are influenza victims and domestic chaos has ensued.

FIRST AID BOOM.

After the outburst of Territorial zeal, a boom in First Aid! Lord Esher was the administrative genius at the back of the recruiting movement for the Territorials and Lady Esher has taken in hand the task of organising "First Aid" classes all over London. The opening classes will be held in Lady Esher's own house and she is persuading friends of her own world to take the "First Aid" Course. Society is responding to her appeal with enthusiasm and many Society leaders intend sitting for examination at the end of the course.

An excellent "First Aid" example has of course been set by the members of our Royal family. Queen Alexandra who has just laid out £1,000 of the proceeds of her Christmas Gift Book on hospital furniture for the military hospitals has attended "First Aid" classes and obtained a certificate after passing the usual examination.

Other Royal ladies who have qualified in this way are the Queen's three daughters, the Princess Royal, Queen Maud of Norway, and Princess Victoria. Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany are also holders of the "First Aid" certificate.

THE KING AND BALL-ROOM REFORM.

Not long ago the King dropped a hint to a certain beautiful and talented lady who has frequently acted as a Royal hostess, that the dancing at State Balls left plenty of room for improvement. The hint was carried to the right quarter and Mr. R. M. Crompton, President of the Imperial Dance Teachers' Society, has appealed to the King in a petition to give his assistance to a movement for enlivening the modern ball-room programme by including new dances. The dance programme of to-day is dominated by the waltz. Practically no other dance is danced and at the last State Ball out of a programme of sixteen dances no fewer than ten were waltzes.

Mr. Crompton, who has taught half Society its first waltz steps, holds no brief against the waltz. Only he yearns for variety. He would see the gavotte, the minuet and the pavane restored to their old place in the programme, and he would vary the waltz with the mazurka, the polonnaise, the Schottishe, the waltz minuet and the two-step. He would encourage the quadrilles and snub the Kitchen lancers. In a word he would like to see a more stately style of dancing in vogue. But above all he would enlist the help of His Majesty on the side of the new dances. "If the King would cause one new dance to be included in the programme of each State Ball, that dance would set the fashion for the whole year," explained Mr. Crompton to me. As I have said there is reason to believe that the King will lend a willing ear to the petition of the dancing masters.

THE BIG WAIST.

Instead of tightening in her waist to the wasplike proportions once approved by fashion, the mannequin who is employed by a fashionable West End dressmaker to display the new season's frocks to customers is doing all in her power to bring her waist measurement up to at least 24 inches.

The 18 or 19 inch waist which were once the rule in West End showrooms, and which necessitated excessive tight lacing for the girls employed, are not only no longer required but in the better class showrooms they would not be tolerated.

The picturesque young ladies who display the sartorial triumphs of Madame Lucile of Hanover Square, better known to Society as Lady Duff Gordon—sister of Elinor Glyn, the author of the much-discussed and widely-circulated "Three Weeks,"—are famous among West End mannequins for their graceful figures.

The smallest waist to be found in Lucile's showroom just now measures 23 3-4 inches and the average measurement is 24 inches.

"Our stock waist is 24 inches, for it is impossible to show present-day gowns to advantage on a smaller waist," explained the manageress of the showroom to me. "Unfortuately years of tight lacing has given most of us an unnatural waist measurement and when a girl has developed a small waist, pads have to be placed inside her corsets in order to fill up the waist cavity."

So many women, according to this authority, make the mistake of fastening their corsets tightly at the waist. The corset, she says, should be perfectly wide open when put on and should be put into a comfortable position on the form before the laces are pulled in. Each corset should have two laces, one reaching from the top to the waist line and the other to a point four holes above the bottom of the corset. This last lace is pulled as tightly as it will go in thus compressing the flesh of the hips. The waist, however, is not drawn at all tight. In this way the ideal figure of the present vogue is obtained.

THE UNFASHIONABLE POTATO.

Mention of the figure reminds me that the slender outlines of the last season or two have been responsible for an extraordinary slump in potatoes.

Our consumption of these once popular vegetables has fallen one-half and Covent Garden merchants do not hesitate to declare that the new fear of obesity which has infected all classes of women has brought about this decline in potato eating. For potatoes are held responsible for this "Too, to solid flesh." The medical man who wants his patient on a diet at once knock off potatoes, which contain a large proportion of starch. Where potatoes used to be ordered women now insist on eating dry toast or rusks and the potato-growers view this change in taste with feelings of dismay.

THE EXTRA HOUR OF DAYLIGHT.

Once laughed at, as the idea of a faddist which was not worth a moment's serious consideration, it is now more than probable that the Daylight Saving Bill, by which it is proposed to advance the clock one hour on the 20th of April and put it back an hour in September, thus ensuring an extra hour of daylight all through the summer, will pass into law.

When the Daylight Saving Bill was first introduced, it was pointed out how greatly it would be to the benefit of the working classes, and to the clerk, and the middle class business man to have an hour more of daylight after their work was done, and this was the main advantage which its advocates claimed for it. But if the Bill does become law the world of Society will have as much cause to bless its advent as any other class. At garden parties, water parties, regattas and the thousand and one outdoor events which make up the summer's programme, an hour's extra daylight will be an unestimable boon, and moreover, in the very hot weather, the extra hour of sunshine will be the most pleasant portion of the day, just when it is beginning to grow cooler.

In fact, the Daylight Saving Bill is regarded as an eminently commonsense measure, and in these days when doctors and scientists are warning us against the dangers of race decadence and physical deterioration, a plan that will induce thousands of persons to spend more time in the open air is well worth trying.

A WOMAN EXPLORER.

After an illnes lasting two years, Mrs. May French Sheldon, the only woman Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and one of the very few woman explorers of the world, will tell the story of her experiences as a white woman alone in savage Africa in a lecture at Queen's Hall towards the end of the month.

Explorer, doctor, woman of letters, playwright, sculptor, lecturer, publisher, Mrs. French Sheldon has many personalities and all of them interesting. She is in her sixty-third year but her hair is as thick and brown, her complexion as fresh and her eyes as blue as those of an active woman of half her age. Her manner is full of charm and vivacity and her sympathies as wide as her travels.

"I have seen the passing of the old Africa with my own eyes. I have been three times round the world and I have penetrated into the interior of savage Africa where no white woman has ever ventured alone," she told me to-day.

"At the head of a large escort of savages, the only white person among them, I made the first circumnavigation of Lake Chala so long ago as 1891.

"That was exploration but the coming of the railways has made travel in Africa within the reach of Cook's tourist."

Women usually travel under the ægis of fathers and husbands. That is why there are no women explorers, says Mrs. Sheldon. She has always gone forth as an explorer alone. She has made herself responsible for her own caravan and engaged her own people and has gone where she wanted how she wanted.

In the Congo in 1903 and 1904 she made her way into the interior on foot, crossing the rivers and canals, camping in the virgin woods, surrounded at night by cannibals.

"Always I have lived the camp life like a man, never shirking responsibility and hardship," she proudly says.

Mrs. Sheldon has had many adventures among the savage tribes, and she attributes her safe return to the fact that she always made friends with the women and children, and so got the confidence of the men.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Fellowships to be Established.

RECOGNITION OF GOOD WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A proposal will be considered at their meeting on the 7th April, by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to establish Fellowships in recognition of literary or scientific work done, the maximum number at one time to be fifty. The resolution of the Sub-Committee, accepted by the Council, says that the Fellowships will be open to ordinary members only and that a Fellow on ceasing to be an ordinary member will cease to be a Fellow. Not more than twenty names are to be included in the first list, ten Fellows will be elected in the second and third year and not more than five in any subsequent year.

CONVICTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

Sentence Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A Silcher telegram to the "Empire" to-day says :—The Commissioner, Surma Valley, to whom Meghnad Benerji appealed against his conviction and sentence by the Deputy Commissioner for unlawfully possessing and transporting a revolver under circumstances already reported, has set aside the conviction as regards unlawful transportation and reduced the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250.

KARUR SEDITION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The hearing of the appeal in the Karur Sedition case was resumed to-day at the Madras High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis, who after hearing the Public Prosecutor reserved judgment.

SERIOUS MILL RIOT.

European Hands Menaced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Report of a serious mill riot comes from Naihati where Mr. Bompass, Magistrate of Alipur, has gone with a contingent of police. No details have been received here yet, but it is said that the lives of European hands are menaced.

THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

Opening Ceremony.

A large and fashionable company attended the opening ceremony of the Grand Fancy Fete on the Oval in aid of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee Charitable Hospital, which was performed last evening by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar. The band of the 123rd Outram Rifles under Mr. M. Fredilis, played a selection of music.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Honorary Secretary, gave an account of the Fete and of the progress of the hospital scheme. He announced a donation of Rs.1,00,000 from Miss Framji D. Petit and Sir D. Petit, the executrix and executor of the will of the late Bai Avabai Petit, to be devoted to founding a Parsee Maternity Home in connection with the Hospital. He also announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 from the sons and daughters of the late Mrs. Avabai Cowasji Petit and a third donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Cowasji Dabash. He said that since they had met on the last occasion when the foundation of several blocks had been laid, the Hospital had got four lakhs more. The Committee had commenced building operations, but it had been found that to conduct a hospital fully equipped more money was required, and the Committee had therefore organized the Fete in aid of the Hospital. He thanked Colonel Jennings and the Committee of the Exhibition for permitting the Fete to be held on the grounds there. He said that it had been alleged by some that the Committee of the Hospital was slow in its operations. He assured those present that the Committee were pushing on the work of the Hospital. The foundation work of the Hospital had been commenced in May 1906 and it would be completed in 1910.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit in requesting the Chairman to declare the Fete open said that the explanation given by the Secretary as to the seemingly unusual delay would, it was trusted, be found satisfactory and he hoped it had been made abundantly clear that the Hospital Committee was not as might be supposed dozing, but was on the contrary quite on the 'qui vive' and fully alive to its responsibilities. After the Hospital buildings had been completed, which they hoped would be the case by the Parsee New Year in 1910, the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, large as it looked, would not leave a sufficient surplus for the up-keep of the Hospital in the highly efficient state in which it was their ambition that it should be. The following figures would show at a glance that even the sum of 20 lakhs would totally fail to meet their requirements. Five lakhs of Rupees would be absorbed by the Hospital Ground and Building and at least five lakhs more would be utilized for the Hospital equipments, to make a beginning. Even if their exertions proved successful in getting together 20 lakhs, after these 10 lakhs had been accounted for there would be left in their hands a balance of 10 lakhs which, invested in Government of India Promissory Loan Notes, would realize Rs. 35,000 per annum. It being estimated that the annual expenses of the Hospital when in working order (accomodating 120 patients) would run up to Rs. 85,000, there would be a very large deficit of Rs. 50,000 to be made good every twelve months. This meant that in order that the Hospital might be self-supporting, the patients would have to be charged fees at a rate sufficiently high to reimburse this deficit. Such a heavy drain on the resources of the Hospital would not make it possible to leave free any number of beds worth the name. In order that the deserving poor of the community might derive an adequate benefit, it would be incumbent upon the Parsees to rise equal to the occasion and to subscribe munificently towards the Hospital funds year after year till they had been put upon such a satisfactory basis that a reasonable scale of fees from the patients, added to the interest of the funds, would be sufficient to meet all the running expenses of the Hospital. He and his colleagues in the Committee fully endorse the view expressed by His Excellency at the time of laying the foundation stone of the Hospital on 11th December 1907, that he had every confidence in the Parsee community and had no doubt that a sufficiency would be found to keep the Hospital in full working order. With a cheery optimism he (the Chairman) emphatically and confidently asserted his belief that the Parsee community would not allow these sanguine expectations to be belied. On behalf of the Hospital Committee they approached the Medical Congress Committee and their thanks were due to the President as well as the Committee for having kindly given them their sheds for a small consideration.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that at the outset he wished to allay the apprehensions those present might be entertaining about long speeches. He had made it a very stringent condition that nobody was to inflict a long speech on them that evening. His present occupation had taught him to appreciate the difficulty of listening to long speeches. He would, therefore, not inflict on them a long speech. It was a source of intense gratification to him to be permitted to take part in this movement and to do the little that he could to promote the success of the Parsee Hospital. It was the duty of every Parsee to support and encourage the scheme that had now been nearing completion. The history of the progress of the institution had shown to the Parsee community what one single man with a determination could accomplish. The necessity for a hospital had been felt long ago by the Parsees. A great many talked about and discussed the scheme. Mr. Jehangir Petit did not content himself with merely talking about and discussing the scheme. He sat down and thought out the scheme, and he had worked it in a manner that must evoke the hearty admiration of all. Mr. Petit had then started on his campaign of gathering money. The Chairman then gave a brief account of contributions collected by Mr. Petit during the last few years, and said that Mr. J. B. Petit felt that in his father he had a man who had a generous heart and induced Mr. Bomanji Petit not only to part with a magnificent property but also with cash. With the announcement of that munificent gift, the scheme emerged from the region of doubt and difficulty into the region of practicability. The Chairman then expressed his sorrow at the absence of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, whose desire, he said, was to promote everything regarding charity. They had hoped to have His Excellency there that evening, but fate had decreed otherwise. Still they hoped that His Excellency would be with them when the Hospital was completed and started. The achievement of Mr. Jehangir Petit was not a small one. It was an achievement of which one might justly feel proud and of which the community might also feel proud. The reward of actions such as these was the consciousness of having rendered a service to the community. But he (the Chairman) hoped that they would not fail to show their appreciation of Mr. Petit's work when the hospital was started. The sum of rupees sixteen lakhs that had been subscribed might appear a large sum; but it was by no means sufficient to endow and carry on a hospital sufficiently equipped. They had been invited there that evening to get money out of them. Their presence was welcome, but their money would be more welcome still, and he hoped they would not leave the place with a single rupee in their pocket. The Chairman then dwelt on the various charitable institutions started by the Parsees duing recent years, and, referring to the charity of Miss Hamabai Petit who had given away jewellery worth lakhs of rupees, said that there was nothing that would beat this in womanly benevolence. Mr. Justice Davar then declared the Fete open.

On the motion of Mr. H. A. Wadia, seconded by Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S GUESTS.

Departure for Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, April 1.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Navanagar passed through here this morning en route to Bombay accompanied by the Countess of Londesborough, General Sir Bindon Blood and His Highness' other guests who leave for England on Saturday next. A very large number of gentlemen had assembled at the station to bid good-bye to His Highness' guests. The Earl of Londesborough has succeeded in bagging a fine big tiger in the Rewa jungles where he was invited to shoot by the Maharaja of the State.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. F. Jacob, Political Agent, Third Grade, on relief, to be Political Agent, Cutch, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud or pending further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Major H. F. Jacob, pending further orders.

The special leave granted to Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar has been commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended by six months.

Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed an extension for twenty-one days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. E. Sands to be Assistant City Magistrate, Karachi, and to continue to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, pending relief or further orders.

From the 1st April 1909, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Arthur Knapp Oliver: Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, now Acting Official Assignee, to be Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer of the High Court.

From the 3rd April during the absence on leave of Mr. N. C. Macleod, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Official Assignee, or until further orders—Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, to act as Official Assignee; Mr. Abdeali Mahomed Ali Kajiji, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, vice Mr. R. D. Sethna; Mr. Phirozshah Behramji Malabari, Bar.-at-Law, Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, vice Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Mr. Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia, B.A., (Cantab. and Bo.), Bar.-at-Law, Acting Third Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side, to act as Second Deputy Registrar, Original Side, vice Mr. R. B. Patel, transferred to the Appellate Side of the High Court; Mr. Nasarwanji Dinshahji Gharda, B.A., LL. B., Superintendent, Correspondence Department, High Court, Appellate Side, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissionr for taking Affidavits, vice Mr. H. H. Wadia, during the period Mr. R. D. Sethna acts as Official Assignee; Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., to be Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1909, consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. D. Sethna as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, Original Side, vice Mr. Oliver retiring.

Mr. R B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, Third Deputy Registrar, Original Side, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. P. B. Malabari, from the 3rd April.

Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 3rd April, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, or pending further orders.

Mr. E. Sands to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. G. A. Gammie, Imperial Cotton Specialist acted as Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, from 14th December 1907 to 10th October 1908, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A. (Oxon), ICS., Acting Collector of Broach, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach and to be Member and President of the District Local Board established for the Broach District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J. A. G. Wales, M A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. Maconchie, I.C.S. on reversion to the Bombay Presidency List, to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., is allowed such leave as may be due to him on the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Mr. Hamid Moizudin Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Reverend Canon J. H. Beck, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. O. V. Muller, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College Bombay, is granted furlough for four months and six days, i. e. from the 10th June to 15th October in combination with the summer vacation.

Captain Daniel Gill-Jenkins, S. M. Railway Volunteer Rifles. is granted six months' leave out of India on private affairs with effect from 20th May or date of departure.

Captain T. C. Lucas, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab,), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (England), D.P.H. (Cantab.), R.A.M.C., to be Surgeon to His Excellency with effect from 1st February vice Mr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India as noted below:—Major F. R. Bader, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for nine months, from 7th November.

Lieutenant F. E. Skipwith, Second Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for seven months from the 1st April.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho to be Superintendent of Lonavla.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed from the 16th April such privilege leave as will be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined leave of absence up to six months and nine days.

Lieutenant B. H Alderson, Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Body Guard with effect from the 26th March during the absence of leave of Captain G. W. C. Lucas.

Mr. A. B. Spencer, L.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, vice Mr. Agashe.

Mr. J. E. MacDougall. B.Sc, passed on the 18th March the Professional Examination prescribed in the Public Works Department.

On return from leave Mr. J. A. Cooper is posted to the Indus River Commission.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

The following is the Directors' report:—Your Directors beg to submit copies of audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1908, from which you will perceive that the Company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs. 47,333-7-11, which added to the balance of last year Rs. 12,033-14-4, gives a total of Rs. 59,367-6-3, out of which an 'ad interim' dividend of Rs. 10,500 (equal to Rs. 6 per share) was declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1908, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,867-6-3 available for distribution, which your Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—Rs. 24,500 in payment of a dividend for the second half-year at the rate of Rs. 14 per share. Rs. 13,600 depreciation. Rs. 10,767-6-3 balance to be carried to next year's account. Your buildings, machinery and stock are insured for Rs. 3,28,000. Two of your Directors (Messrs. H. Kreis and J. W. Hepworth) retire from office under Clause 88 of the Articles of Association and are eligible for re-election.

CHEATING THE GRAIN DEALERS.

Several complaints have been made to the police of cases in which a man named Kanji Deoji who, during the last seven days, had duped several merchants and their salesmen by purchasing large quantity of grain. The bags of grain were directed to be taken to a certain godown which, Kanji averred, was his. When the merchants and their men went to that particular godown, they found that the doors were closed and a board was put up that the godown belonged to Sadusukh Gambhirchand and the goods therein was mortgaged to him.

The total cost of the grain thus obtained by Kanji amounts to Rs. 29,475. The police are in search of Kanji who is not heard of since last Monday.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Native Press.)

The native opium shops in Wuch'ang and Hankow, in opposing the licence fee imposed upon them by the authorities, all closed their shops to business on the 26th ultimo by way of protest, but the agitation subsided the next day and they resumed business.

The Prince Regent has determined to dismiss all treacherous and deceitful officials in a peaceful manner and not to resort to any violent measures.

A man by name of Teng Chien was found entering the Viceroy's Yamen at Canton with sword in hand. He was arrested by the sentries and handed over to the local officials for trial.

The Wenchow authorities have telegraphed to the Governor of Chekiang reporting the capture of some revolutionists in whose possession arms have been discovered.

The Commissioners appointed to compile the histories of the late Emperor Teh Tsung and Empress Hsiao Chin have decided to complete their work in five years.

The Government has ordered the Ministry of Commerce to draw up regulations of reward for anti-opium societies formed by the people, as they assist the Government to carry out opium suppression.

As Censor Ch'ang Hui has shown himself to be of a narrow mind, the Prince Regent intends to direct him to resign his Censorship and return to his original office before his appointment to Censorate.

Two of the foreign Ministers have communicated with the Waiwupu on the question of increase of duty and abolition of likin.

The Government has decided to form a responsible Cabinet in China within five years.

A Censor has memorialized the Throne to the effect that in view of the importance of Tibet, reforms should be carried out there in education and army training in spite of any opposition of the Dalai Lama, and that friendship should be cultivated with the Pan Chan Lama. The memorial is referred to the Chinese Resident H.E. Chao Erh Feng.

As foreigners have made divers attempts to loan money to the Dalai Lama, the Chinese Governments has made up its mind not to permit such loans and that all monies required for Tibet shall be contributed by the provinces.

The Peking Government has ordered the Kiangnan and Hupeh provincial governments, by telegram, to prohibit strictly the exportation or cornering of rice, as it is "the staff of life of the people." The message adds that any negligence on the local official part should be denounced by their superiors or the Censors.

H. E. Na Tung, on account of pressure of business, intends to resign his post of Comptroller-General of the Customs and recommands H. E. Ko Feng-shih as his successor.

The Yuchuanpu is considering the establishment of Chinese navigation companies along the coast.

H. E. Tieh Liang, President of the Ministry of War, is determined to eradicate the evils in China of officers defrauding soldiers of their pay and obtaining profit from purchase of arms, and has directed the Martial Law Departmemt to fix heavy penalties for such offences.

H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang favours creating a Chinese Government monoply for the sale of opium and has more than once telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance, who have refused to adopt the suggestion. His proposal to reduce the period for prohibiting poppy plantation to the end of the current year is also disapproved.

In the Chientao affair Japan has recognized the suzerainty of China over the territory, but Japanese and Korean residents are to be under Japanese Consular jurisdiction. The Waiwupu has agreed to this settlement.

As Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is well informed of the evil practices of provincial officials on account of his long tenure of office in different provinces, he is often consulted by the Prince Regent in regard to impeachments made against officials.

Wang Mu-tao, a Belgian educated Chinese student, has proposed a scheme at Peking to promote journalistic communication between China and Belgium and has obtained the approval of the Waiwupu, the Ministry of Interior and the Yuchuanpu to carry it into effect.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to the provincial governments, strictly commanding them to lose no time in training troops, and not to defer doing so on the plea of financial stringency.

The Prince Regent proposes to permit the descendants of the deceased Hsu Yung-yi. Hsu Chingching, Yuan Chang, Li Shan and Lien Yuan, (the five high officials beheaded in Peking during the Boxer rising, by order of the then Prince Tuan, for altering a Decree which ordered extermination of foreigners, so as to make it read protection of foreigners), to erect special temples in their honour, as a consolation to their patriotic spirits.

His Highness also deems the number of officials who have been recommended as Probationary Councillors and Deputy Vice-Presidents to the different Ministries, too numerous, and intends to limit them to four or five for each Ministry.

Owing to the great activity of the mounted bandits in Mongolia, it is proposed to appoint H. E. Kun Yuan as Commissioner of Defence for Mongolia.

The Office for Study of Constitutional Politics will appoint deputies in the summer to examine into the working and constitution of the provincial deliberative assemblies.

The Regent will attend the Emperor The Tsung's funeral on May 1, for one stage and then return to Peking. On May 3, his Highness will proceed by special train to pay homage before the late Emperor's tablet at Liangchiachuang.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce intend sending deputies to the foreign colonies in southern waters to study farming and other industrial developments.

The Waiwupu has been consulting with the Ministry of Finance to take some steps to restrict the import of foreign silver into China in order to obviate the depreciation of silver as much as possible.

On the arrival of the new Viceroy of Yunnan in Peking the Ministry of Finance will confer with him on the development of the Chaotung copper mine with funds raised by the Ministry.

On receipt of telegrams from Chinese residents in Java dealing with the proposed enforcement of compulsory naturalization in those colonies, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recommended Chinese naturalization laws to be drawn up and promulgated.

A deputy appointed by H. E. Hsu Shih-cha'ung Viceroy of Manchuria, is said to have shot a large number of Chinese colonists, and their families, and the gentry have laid an accusation at Peking against Viceroy Hsu. Matters are, accordingly now at an acute stage. It is stated that most of the Viceroy's affairs are directed by the Junior Secretary Councillor Chien Neng-hsun, who is responsible for many of the charges which have been brought against the Viceroy, and is much hated by the people.

Owing to the fact that the Portuguese Consul has not made any reply to the Viceroy at Canton, after the latter had communicated with him repeatedly on the subject of the Fatshan incident, the witnesses, who have been kept at Canton, are indignant, and have written circular letters to all parts in China and abroad asking the Chinese to unite and address telegrams to the Waiwupu, urging it to obtain satisfaction from the Portuguese Minister.

Prince Su and Duke Tsai Tse together agreed on February 28 in discussing naval re-organization, to establish Naval Schools at Nanking and Tientsin, to appoint Naval Counsellors and to re-organize the Foochow Government Dockyard. They will report to the Throne on these matters.

The Department of State Affairs is considering the subject of framing special regulations for official salaries. The same department, in a conference on Tibetan Affairs on March 1, referred to suggestions by Generalissimo Nien Keng-yao contained in the Dynastic Institutes.

Prefect Lu Tsu-hsing has been deputed to negotiate with the Manager of the South Manchuria Railway Company on the detailed agreement for the loans to the Hsinmingtun-Mukden and Kirin-Railways.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has ordered Chao Tsung-yi to survey and estimate the cost of the Kueihua-Taiyuan Railway.

The Yunnan Viceroy has telegraphed to the Grand Council reporting a local outbreak at Chennachou, Chuhsiangfu. He adds that he has ordered the Police Intendant to take measures to suppress it.

The Shensi official body in Peking has petitioned the Yuchuanpu asking it to raise funds to build three railways, one from Singan to Tungkuan, one from Singan to Lanchou and a light one for transportation of the Yench'ang petroleum to the Tungkuan.

The Prince Regent permits people who have grievances to air to present petitions to him when he goes out. His Highness has also ordered the Ministry of the Interior to draw up regulations for Censors to supervise trials in the capital.

H. E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has informed the Waiwupu by telegraph that he has appointed deputies who have completed the delimitation of the boundaries between Yunnan province and Cochin China and have also erected boundary stones. The Waiwupu has again telegraphed to the Viceroys and Governors of the coast provinces warning them that two revolutionists named Sung and Shih have been in Osaka with Dr. Sun Yatsen making plans with their adherents. Provincial authorities are requested to take precautions against their entry into the interior of China.

Kuel Kuangstien, Superintendent of Chinese Students in Europe, has resigned his appointment, and his resignation has been accepted.

In the recent conferences on naval reorganization Prince Su has been the guiding spirit, while President Tich Liang of the Ministry of War has evinced little interest. Duke Ysai Tse of the Ministry of Finance favours economy in appropriations of funds.

A member of the Grand Council has telegraphed to Yuan Shah-kai to inquire after his health, and received a reply that the ex-Viceroy proposed to move to Warhai in the 3rd moon, but had no intention of going abroad.

It is stated that H. H. the Prince Regent has been feeling much concerned over China's national debt and has ordered the Grand Council to prepare a concise table of all foreign loans and to send copies of it to the different Viceroys and Governors, who are to order their subordinates to post them up in their yamens, so as to remind them constantly of China's burdens.

In their suggestions as to methods of raising money for naval organization, many of the high provincial authorities have recommended that foreign loans should be obtained, but Prince Su and Duke Tsai Tse have decided that this course should not be adopted.

There has been quite an exodus of superfluous officials from Peking, as a large number of them have been discharged from the various Ministries with a view to retrenchment.

The Government has decided to begin the investigation and readjustment of China's finances by an inquiry into the finances of the Salt Commissioners, Salt, Grain and Customs Taotais. In this way it hopes to avoid inconvenience to the people. Owing to the suggestions of H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, the Peking Government has received the discussion regarding the establishment of the Government monopoly for opium.

Prince Su desires to ask the Throne to appoint Viceroys and Governors of the Coast and riverine provinces Associate Commissioners of the Navy so as to ensure their co-operation.

The Ministry of Posts and Communication intends to apply all profits derived from the Peking-Mukden Railway to construct the Kalgan-Urga line

As China is considering the re-organization of her Navy, the Grand Council has instructed the Waiwupu to confer with the Brithish Minister in Peking on the subject of redeeming the port of Weihaiwei.

It is stated that it is the intention of Prince Su to appoint British and American advisors to China for the Navy.

The Grand Council has again telegraphed to Commissioner Tang Shao-yi, urging him to return to China as soon as possible.

Censor Hsu Ting-chao has presented a memorial to the Throne in which he suggests that to prepare men for the Navy, mechenical schools should be organized and the manufacture of arms should be studied.

H. E. Sah Yin-tu, Minister to Russia, has telegraphed to the Waiwupu that it has been decided with regard to the boundaries at the Ussuri river that the territory east thereof shall belong to Russia and the territory on the west shall be Chinese. The Ministry obtained Imperial sanction for this arrangement.

Now that Censor Chao Pinglin has been appointed to a provincial post, the Censorate will lose one of its most faithful and outspoken members.

Steps are being taken to survey and lay out Sanch'angwan in the Hsiangshan district, near Macao, as a commercial port, Lots are being eagerly taken up by the people and merchants for the erection of buildings. The place is some twenty li from Macao; it has a fine harbour, which steamers from Hongkong to Macao pass, and is a key to the latter place.

The Canton Railway Company has petitioned the high authorities of Kuangtung to request H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Director-General of the Canton Hankow Railway, to abolish, the Canten Government Railway office in order to dispel the people's suspicions of official interference with the company, In this way it is hoped that shareholders' interest in the railway scheme will be safeguarded.

H. E. Shens Chia-pen, Commissioner for Revision of Laws, has ordered his secretaries to compile a code of naturalization laws.

Prince Su has been in telegraphic communication with Admiral Sah as to the extension of the Foochow Government Dockyard.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the N. C. "Herald," writing from Shiuchow on Feb. 17, say:—The Canton-Hankow Railway is at length within sight of the North River just above the famous Filaitze gorge. The line is in working order for forty-five miles and already a number of visitors have come from Canton to Yuntam, the farthest station open. The rolling stock in use is tastefully painted a dark green and would compare favourably with that of an average railway in England. By means of the railway, some Baptist missionaries stationed at Yingtak made a record journey early this year. Leaving Yingtak at 9 p.m. one day, the party by dint of travelling all night in a native boat arrived at the Filaitze Pass in a little over 12 hours. The journey up the small stream to Yuntam took two hours and when the party reached the station they found it crowded with a large number of Chinese. The up train from Canton was late and this somewhat delayed matters, for the trains could not pass on the single line, but nevertheless Wongsha terminus was reached by 7 p.m. after a three hours' railway journey. The distance overland is 100 miles. This formerly entailed two long fatiguing days on launches, plus a night in a native boat at Tsingyun, so we on the North River hail the advent of the long-looked for railway with delight. When the line is completed to Yingtak and running in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway, we look forward to receiving our letters and daily papers from Hongkong and Shanghai each morning. We shall then feel we are not so much cut off from the world as at present.

PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODS.

A few days ago I walked over the five miles of tract which is in process of construction below Tai Min. Very few workmen were about, possibly owing to heavy rains then falling. Judging from the noises issuing from the matsheds stationed at intervals along the line, the coolies were inside indulging in gambling or opium smoking. Much of the track has had to be banked twenty feet high and more, and where the new material dips into the river bed, a facing of loose masonary two feet thick is being erected to protect the bank against scouring by the floods. At first it was not proposed to place the railway above the level of the great floods which only come once in a generation, but the experience of last year, when miles of dykes gave way before the tremendous floods in June, caused a change in the plans. The engineers' wood-frame house at Taimin, built cheek by jowl with the ancient temple, stood above the first level, but when the bank was raised some ten feet it was completely enclosed. Now it lies in a hollow, shut off from the South wind, and offering a restricted outlook to the unfortunate inhabitants.

AMONG THE WORKMEN.

It is not often that one comes across an eight hours' day in actual operation in China, but the tunnel at Taimin is being cut by three relays of men, each of which works eight hours a day. Already work has been proceeding at the tunnel for ten months, but it is expected that six months more must elapse before the total length of 130 feet has been cut through. The men who drill holes for blasting have a curious habit. Using a bamboo tube a yard long, the workman sucks up some water and squirts it into the hole. The tube is then inserted into the hole and the process of suction repeated. In this fashion the dust and fragments loosened by the drill are removed. The stuff thus brought out resembles pea soup in colour and subsistency, and one could imagine it would not taste very pleasant, should the workman happen to suck not wisely but too well.

THE END OF "FENGSHUI."

It is remarkable how the advent of the railway is removing superstitions, Not so long ago the cry that the "fengshui" would be spoiled if a mine were to be opened, was sufficient to stop any attempt at exploiting the mineral wealth of the country. But, as a railway official remarked "the railway has killed 'fengshui.'" The numerous graves which stud the landscape at one time presented insuperable barriers to the construction of a railway. Now they are being removed from the route at prices ranging from five to a hundred dollars, according to the position of the family and the amount of "bobbery," they are likely to raise. Temples also have had to go. A little above Yuntam a temple stood in the way, but the native contractor and his men were loth to lay rude hands on the sacred shrine. Only by using dynamite was the foreign engineer able to get this stumbling block out of his way.

THE CASE OF THE TRACKER.

It is matter for regret that the railway company has been so regardless of the tow-paths along the river. By raising embankments they have covered over the tow-path in places, and it is pathetic to see these human beasts of burden at the tow-rope struggling and slipping on the new clay surface on a wet day. In other places what was before a narrow creek easily scrambled over, has been excavated ten feet wide and many deep. It would have been an easy matter and cost little to provide a plank bridge for the trackers. Again in places like the Blind Boy's Pass the tow-path is a narrow track hewn out of the solid rock sometimes sixty feet above the water. I walked along it the other night, and even without the weight of a tow-line found it difficult to avoid sliding into the stream below. Work had commenced at a big tunnel, and the road originally only two feet wide was concealed by sloping debris several feet deep. A false step and one would have been precipitated to certain death. There is a constant traffic of boats—say fifty a day—whose trackers require these paths. Surely they are entitled to some consideration. The Company may contend that it is not their duty to make a tow-path along the river-side, but they are morally bound, and in any other country would be legally compelled to restore or replace footpaths previously existing.

MINERAL POSSIBILITIES.

It may not be generally known that the concession to make the railway carries with it the right to all minerals within ten miles of the line. This may be worth millions to the company, for the district is very rich in minerals. Many stone quarries are already to be found along the river back, while cargoes of limestone go down country frequently. Above Shiuchow we have rich coal mines worked in a primitive fashion which yield a fine quality of coal.

It is now estimated that at least two years must elapse before the line is working to Yingtak, while much heavy cutting and tunnelling await the contractors ere they get to Shiuchow. Even then there remains over sixty miles before the borders of Hunan are reached.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," April 1.)

Mr. Morarji Kuverji Mehta, Aval Karkun of Mehmedabad in the district of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of Second Class in that district.

Mir Ahmad Ali Khan to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Mr. Saiyid Jaffur Saiyid Zain El Edrus to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana:—Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts with head-quarters at Belgaum. Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Khandesh (Judicial) Districts with head-quarters at Thana. Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, on relief, to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach (Judicial) Districts with head-quarters at Ahmedabad. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi, vice Mr. Govind Krishna Kale.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni retiring:—Mr. Manohar Vishnu Kathuate to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank next above Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patvardhan, and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar.

Mr. R. B. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Third Deputy Registrar, Original Side, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side vice Mr. P. B. Malabari, from the 3rd April.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from 26th February 1909, Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, B. A., to act as District Deputy Collector, Satara, pending further orders.

Mr. E. Sands to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind. Mr. Sadhusing Morusing to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Ilahi Baksh Kadir Baksh to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I C. S., to act as Collector of Broach and to be Member and President of the District Local Board established for the Broach District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments vice Dr. A. W. Thomson, D. Sc. (Glasgow), Professor of Engineering College of Science, Poona, retiring, until further orders:—Mr. Bamanji Hormasji Pavri, L C.E, to act as Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona. Mr. Gopal Balkrishna Rishi, L.C.E., to act as Lecturer in Engineering, College of Science, Poona vice Mr. Bamanji Hormasji Pavri, L. C. E.

Mr. Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B. A., Acting Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent dated on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Vishnu Mahadev Dike to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of Mr. Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B. A., or pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeons Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L. M. & S., and Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, L. M. & S., are promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from the 2nd April and 24th June, respectively.

Mr. Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E. Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade to be Assistant Engineer on the Provincial list, with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. V. T. Agashe, L. C. E., is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 13th April.

Reverend G. Wilson is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Prantij in the Ahmedabad District vice Reverend M. W. Beatty, resigned.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Bassein and Dahanu and of the District Local Board Thana, in the Thana District vice Mr. A. K Cama, I. C. S., resigned.

Munshi Rahimoddin Abdullatif is nominated a councillor of the Dhulia Municipality in the West Khandesh District vice Mr. K. R. Bomanji, C. S., resigned.

Mr. Hari Narayan Puranik is nominated a councillor of the Alandi Municipality in the Poona District vice Mr. Narayan Govind Chandorkar, District Deputy Collector, resigned.

Mr F D Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month and two days from the 14th April 1909.

Mr. N P Pavri to act as Registrar, Small Cause Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. F D Spencer or pending further orders.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. N C Macleod, BA, Barrister-at-Law, Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, furlough for eight months from the 3rd April.

LAWN TENNIS.

Mixed Doubles Tournament.

The following match was played yesterday in the Mixed Doubles Tournament:—

R. D. England and Mrs. Pigott (—30), beat A. H. Glendinning and Mrs. Kemp (—40). 6—5, 6—5.

The final will be played to-morrow, Friday, between R. D. England and Mrs. Pigott (—30) and Mr. and Mrs. Pickard (+15).

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

HARI NARAYAN BHALERAO VS. THE COLLECTOR OF EAST KHANDESH.

For the Plaintiff-appellant:—Mr. S. S. Patkar.

For the Defendant-respondent—The Government Pleader.

This was a case submitted to the High Court by the Land Acquisition Collector, Khandesh. The land in question, was taken by the Government for the construction of a bungalow. The Collector offered Rs. 46 as compensation for the land, but the appellant refused to accept the same as being too small and claimed Rs. 300 plus 15 per cent as compensation. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Khandesh, who awarded Rs. 40 as the amount of compensation. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, in delivering judgment, said that the learned Judge in the Court below had affirmed the award of the Collector which fixed the compensation for compulsory acquisition at Rs. 46, that is 35 times of the assessment. On what principle that method of valuation was chosen in the particular case was not explained in the judgment under appeal. Their Lordships said that the appellant had not brought such evidence as was within his power to bring so as to remove all doubts about certain features of the case which lay under obscurity. But, however that be, their Lordships remarked there was one test which they might apply to the controversial points in the case, that is, how far the witnesses for Government go in support of the appellant's case. One of the witnesses valued the land at Rs. 40 to 45, another at Rs. 30, and a third at Rs. 35 per acre. There was certainly no reason why this evidence should be discarded altogether and the award should be based upon purely speculative principle as was done by the Lower Court. The proper way, said their Lordships, was to hold that the value of the land was Rs. 30 per acre, that is, the appellants will be entitled to Rs. 54 as value of the land plus 15 per cent. under Sub-Section (2) of Section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act. The appellant was allowed half his costs.

CLAIM FOR A MATH PROPERTY.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

SRI SHANKAR BHARTI NARSINH VS. SRI SHANKAR BHARTI VIDIA SHANKAR.

For the Plaintiff-appellant:—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. G. S. Rao.

For the Defendant-respondent:—Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Bhat.

This was a appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. The parties in this case were the Hindu priests of Maths.

The plaintiff claimed the property of the Shringeri Kudalgi Math, amounting to Rs. 92,235, and for a declaration that he, and not the defendant, was the rightly-chosen Swami. He added that he was unable to ascertain what property belonged to the Math in the Madras Presidency and in the territories outside British India. He prayed for leave to add it to the property claimed, or for permission to bring separate suits for it.

The defence was that the Math was founded of yore at Kudalgi in the Mysore territory. Hence this Court had no jurisdiction, the plaintiff must first get his right settled by a Court of competent jurisdiction. The claim was barred by limitation.

Mr. V. V. Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in rejecting the suit with costs, observed that Shri Shankaracharia undertook the mission of restoring the orthodox Hindu religion in order to put down the rising tendency of the generation towards Buddhist tenets. He established Maths in the north, south, east, and west of India, named the Jotishman in the Badrika forest, the Shringeri in Shringeri, the Govardhan in Jagannath and the Sharda in Dwarika. Seven Sub-Maths were founded in the territory assigned to the Shringeri, and the Math in dispute was one of these. The jurisdiction of the Kudalgi Math extended over the Dharwar District, where it also owned property. Therefore the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit. But the plaintiff having withdrawn a previous suit without permission to sue again, this suit would not lie. The suit was also time-barred, more than six years having elapsed since the death of Keshavshashtri in 1897.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MIRZA MAHOMED JEWRAJ AND OTHERS.

For the accused:—Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar.

Their Lordships yesterday disposed of the appeal of eight accused, who were convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons. Six of them were convicted and fined Rs. 100 each, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, while two were fined Rs. 45 each, or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that, on the night of the 21st November last, which was H. H. the Aga Khan's brithday, there were illuminations in the compound of his "wadi" situated at Jail Road, and many Khojas had gone there to see the illuminations and to take part in the festivities. About 11-30 p. m. the complainant, Murad, who was a Khoja and belonged to their "jamat", went to this "wadi," and according to the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution, one of the accused abused him, and six others struck him with bamboo sticks. Two Khojas and Rajbai, an old woman, who lived on the spot, tried to go to the rescue of the persons who were being beaten, and were also assaulted. The complainant Murad had several injuries, but three of the wounds were severe. Others had wounds and wheals on the head and other parts of the body. The Magistrate considered it satisfactorily established that four persons who had given evidence were assaulted; Murad very severely and the rest, though not so violently, yet in a manner sufficient to leave marks. It was attempted to be shown that Murad had not a good character and was a rowdy fellow. He went to the illuminations, and the accused, thinking he had come to create a disturbance, or possibly because he did create one, thrashed him. Three of the accused were acquitted and discharged. Eight were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. Rs. 200 out of the fine were awarded to Murad as compensation.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

CONVICTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MEERKHAN ABDULLA.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of possessing fire arms, namely a revolver, without a licence, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the 20th January last.

The Magistrate said the evidence showed that, in consequence of certain information received, Inspector Finan and other police officers went to the house of the accused at Mastan Talao on the evening of the 19th January last. They met the accused on the staircase and told him they wanted to search his belongings. Accused gave a key to Inspector Finan. A "panch" was called, and in their presence, the accused pointed out a box in the room. The key which accused gave to Inspector Finan fitted the padlock of the box, which was opened, and in the search of the box, a six-chambered revolver was found. The revolver, though of a somewhat old pattern, was in perfect working order, and it showed that one brass fitting was newly placed. Accused had no licence to keep any fire-arms. In his statement he admitted all that the prosecution evidence proved. He said that the revolver did not belong to him, and he did not know who placed it in his box. The accused was found guilty. The Magistrate said it was a very serious offence, and it was specially so when it was remembered that the accused was a Pathan. Further, when so much was apprehended by the authorities from the danger of allowing fire arms without a licence, the offence, said the Magistrate, required to be punished very severely.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and therefore directed that accused must now be discharged from jail.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President) Captain S. G. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company; Mr. T. L. Leask, Marine Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. "Bulimba"; and Mr. W. S. Hoseason, First Grade Pilot.

The Court held an inquiry yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the collision of the Leyland Shipping Company's s. s. "Planet Neptune" with the dock wall, while proceeding into the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 17th March. Mr. R. S. Mitchel, R.N.R., Engineer of the s. s. "Knight Errant," and Captain F. Chappel, Master of the s.s. "Madura," were appointed assessors to assist the Court in the inquiry. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government; Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-Law, represented the owners of the vessel; Mr. Jones, of Messrs Smetham and Co., Solicitors, was for Captain W. E. Price, Master of the s. s. "Planet Neptune," and Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. R. Walker, the pilot, who piloted the vessel.

Mr. R. Walker, Pilot, was the first witness examined. He gave the orders he telegraphed to the engine-room after he took charge of the ship. "Half speed ahead" was the first order he gave. He got the ship pointing straight to the dock channel, and slowed her down to "slow ahead." It was dark. The steamer went slow ahead until the North Channel Beacon was close on his port bow. He next gave an order to stop. The Third Officer telegraphed the orders, and as far as the witness knew he telegraphed them correctly. He thought the last order was answered from the engine-room. The engines did not go astern. The ship continued to advance. The Captain was on the bridge. They both noticed that the engines were not going astern. They were approximately 1,750 feet from the dock wall. The ship continued to advance. The next order the witness gave was "full speed astern." The ship still proceeded. He then gave orders to let go both anchors. They were then about two ships' length from the dock wall. The anchors were promptly let go. The engines were not then moving astern. A collision then took place. The witness hardly felt the impact.

The witness further said that it was dark when the steamer ran into the dock wall. The witness could not see the wall he was right up to it. He could see the clock tower. It was lighted. There was a Japanese steamer going ahead of him at the time.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said he was about two ships' length from the dock wall when the anchors were let go. If evidence was forthcoming that his order "stop" was not received in the engine-room, he still asserted that he gave the order. It was customary on this ship for the Third Officer to repeat orders, which the witness gave, by word of mouth. The Third Officer repeated his orders. If he had not done so the witness would have noticed it. The witness' attention was not distracted by the movement of any ship some distance ahead.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said, as soon as he became aware that the engines were not moving astern, he let go both anchors about a minute afterwards. The witness had no reason to suppose that when the engines were telegraphed to go "full speed astern" they went ahead instead. He did not know which way the engines went. They might have gone ahead or astern.

Captain W. E. Prise, Master of the s. s. "Planet Neptune," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he did not hear any order between the orders "slow ahead" and "slow astern." The witness was under the impression that the engines did not go astern and said so to the Pilot. The latter than gave the order "full astern," which was obeyed by the Third Officer, who repeated the orders. The witness himself gave rings three times. They were all replied back. At the suggestion of the witness, the Pilot gave an order to let go the anchors. They were let go promptly. When the anchors were let go the ship had considerable weigh on. The witness believed he had cautioned the Pilot that sometimes it was difficult to get the engines go astern. In the witness' opinion the collision with the dock wall could have been avoided if there had been less speed. He thought there was too much speed. He thought it now, but did not think so at the time. He doubted not that if the engines had worked astern when the order was given, the ship could have been pulled up before it reached the dock wall. He did not know whether the order to go astern was obeyed. He could not suggest at all that the Pilot was not careful. He seemed to know his work. The witness had said that the ship had too much weigh on her, because she was not reversed in time.

Examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that after the collision he had countersigned a document prepared by the Pilot, giving the reason for the accident. The reason given there was that the engines did not go astern. That was his impression at the time. He changed his mind the next day. He did not recollect having said anything about excessive speed before the Assistant Port Officer. The statement of the witness before the Assistant Port Officer was put in, in which among other things, the witness had stated: "I saw the Beacon. The engines were stopped and put slow astern just as we came to the Beacon. The ship had very little weigh on her."

Some further evidence was recorded and the Court adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

J. B. De Souza a Christian, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat by means of a penknife. The complaint was that the accused entered a Iranee's shop at Dangree, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday last. Half an hour later the accused was seen lying on the floor, with a cut on his throat bleeding. A penknife was found lying on the ground near him. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused admitted having cut his own throat because he was in debt and that one of his creditors, a Mahomedan, had threatened to kill him.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. G. C. Plinston (Chairman), Colonel Cordue, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals by overloading the carts with timber beams as much as 22 maunds in excess. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman) and Frank Harrison.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers, for so exposing their articles, as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs. Stanley Reed (Chairman), and Dr. Dandeker.

Their Worships disposed of 39 cases yesterday morning.

DADAR.

Before Professor O. V. Muller (Chairman), and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LIGHT.

Seven cases were disposed of yesterday morning, one of which was against Kushna Yessoo, a cart-driver, who was charged with driving his cart without a light after dark. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, March 27.

The local Goanese community, numbering about 700, have been, for some years past, urging the Italian Mission here to restore the old order of things connected with their chapels, that is to say, they want a permanent Goanese priest at Secunderabad and Janoomah. They have approached His Holiness the Pope through their Patriarch in India, and copies of their representations have been forwarded to Monseigneur Zaleski, the Apostolic Delegate of the Indies, the Portuguese Consul in Bombay, and the Parliament of Portugal. The Goanese are now on the tip-toe of expectation, fortified by the justness of their demand. Personally, I do not see why a National priest should not be given them, though this may raise the whole issue as to the suitability and fitness of an Italian Mission for a community so heterogeneous as that found in Hyderabad. The position is a delicate one and could never be argued without giving some sort of offence to a class of self-sacrificing men who have left home and kindred for the love of spreading the Gospel thousands of miles away.

⁂

Mr. Syed Humayun Mirza, Barrister-at-Law, who is now acting as Prosecuting Counsel of H. H. Nizam's High Court, will remain as such till the end of Thir 1318 Fasli, corresponding with the 5th June, when the permanent incumbent, who is on furlough, will return and resume his office.

⁂

The memorial to the late Father Malberti is not to be limited to only one form, and deservedly be it said, considering the numerous pursuits—all humane and philanthropic—of that ever-memorable righteous man. A memorial building is to be erected near St. Joseph's Cathedral for the location of Native Orphans. The project is no doubt excellent, but I think the site could be changed with advantage. Attached to the Chapel at Janoomah is a large tract of ground and some dilapidated houses. A splendid home for these children could be built there. The climate, too, is salubrious and the drinking-water the best possible. By locating the Native Orphanage in Janoomah and keeping it under the control of a suitable priest, the little but historical Chapel, now nearly in ruins, will be reclaimed and so too the rest of the property belonging to it. Besides, there is another reason why this proposal should appeal to the local Catholic clergy. It will be remembered that after the Goanese priests received their *congé* from here, it was Father Malberti who used to go and say Mass on Sundays in this Chapel. Therefore a memorial to him at Janoomah will keep his memory fresh in a place to which he devoted so much of his time and pious zeal.

⁂

With that magnanimity which invariably characterises its actions, H. H. Nizam's Government has been pleased to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 300 in aid of the local Branch of St. Vincent de Paul's Society. With the amount added to the periodical proceeds from lotteries and public charities, the Society will now be in a better pecuniary condition to feed and clothe its "deserving" poor.

⁂

I hear from a reliable source that the late "Deccan Gazette" is to be re-started from the 1st June next, but this time under more favourable circumstances, ensuring thereby its possible permanency in the field of literary enterprise. The proprietor-editor is a Barrister of long standing in Hyderabad, who will be assisted by three other gentlemen on the literary staff. It is understood that the printers will be Messrs. Vest and Company of Madras. These facts are doubtless reassuring, but I have no idea what sort of policy will be adopted. Party spirit is worse than pragmatic hard-hitting and abuse—seditious writings are not wanted or found here—and if these elements are consistently avoided, it does not require the gift of prophecy to suggest that the paper has the means to make for success.

⁂

As is generally known, H. H. Nizam's Public Works Department is divided into two branches, the General and Irrigation. In the first there are a Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer, and 21 Assistant Engineers; in the second, a Superintending Engineer, 6 Executive Engineers, and 21 Assistant Engineers, making in all an Engineering staff of 51 strong, excluding the minor fry labelled maistries and overseers. Of those 51, only 21 are certificated or diplomaed men and the rest are what may be catalogued as Practicals. People think that having 6 Executive Engineers in the Irrigation Branch is one too many, and that if the present staff were made to take their chances before a competent Retrenchment Committee, some will have to go for want of work, others for want of professional abilities, and yet some more for overcrowding. Only recently Mysore was able to effect an annual saving in the working staff of its Public Works Department of one lakh and ten thousand rupees; and if the shears were applied here there is no reason why some sensible reductions could not be made. Success mainly depends on efficiency; but how is this commodity to be procured when favouritism and nepotism rule affairs! The boast of four crores of rupees in the State Treasury is only ephemeral, as there is no knowing what will come to-morrow, confronted as the Government is with distress and actual famine in some of the districts. This is stronger reason, therefore, why efficiency should mark every department of State. One capable and zealous officer can do more work than a dozen novices and ignoramuses. As a matter of fact, if the several departments be cleared of their rubbish, and fair and square men represent every unit in the run for daily bread, the whole work of the administration could be efficiently carried on at half its present cost.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in June, between Alfred William Furlong, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Robert O'Brien Furlong, C.B., of Cloneevin, Killiney, County Dublin, and Hilda Florence, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. F. F. Sheppee, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery of Holly Spring, Bracknell, Berks.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY

A VETERAN CORNISH VICAR.

Cornwall claims the oldest officiating cleric in the Rev. W. Wriothesley Wingfield, now in his ninety-fifth year, who has been for seventy years vicar of Gulval. Mr. Wingfield was presented to the benefice be his father-in-law, Lord Cottenham—then Lord Chancellor in the Melbourne Ministry—who commented on his frail appearance, and cheerfully prophesied that he "would not live another twelve months." Mr. Wingfield still preaches in Gulval parish church, conducts mission services, and every summer visits his friends in the North Country.

ANIMALS AS SEISMOMETERS.

Animals (writes a correspondent) have again, in Sicily and Calabria, shown that they knew more about coming earthquakes than men knew. An official at Messina was worried by his dog on the even of the disaster. The animal would not stay quiet for a moment, and his barking was such a nuisance that his master beat the wise brute. Their night was so restless that the man gave up all hope of sleep and he, and the dog, left home soon after 4-30 a.m. As soon as the dog was out of doors he ran away, and the master followed him. Thus both were well outside the town when the crash came, and the man ackowledges that he owes escape from (probable) death to his good, unruly dog.

HIGH "BEACH" OR HIGH "BEECH"?

We are constantly told that a picturesque part of Epping Forest should be spelt High "Beach," not High "Beech," because the latter word represents not the tree which Caesar failed to find in Britain, but a Saxon synonym for bank. Yet we read in Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence for 1758: "February 16. The high Beach [sic] Tree in Epping Forest, which has stood there more than one hundred years, which was a mark to all that travelled the Northern road, was blown down. It stood in the middle of High Beach Fair, where many a lad and lass has annually danced round it." This looks as if the name of the sport really came from a high beech tree and the Great Eastern Railway spells more correctly than the pedants.

CHEQUES SIGNED BY THUMB-PRINTS.

Out in Cheyenne, Wyoming, there is a bank which has depositors of so many differnent nationalities that it has found it necessary to require identification by some means other than a written signature. The bank officials have, therefore, made it a rule that its foreign depositors must sign their cheques with the imprint of their right thumb, in addition to their written signatures. When a would-be depositor asks to open account with that bank, a writer in the March "Strand" tells us, he places on a file his written signature, and at the same time the impress of his right thumb is filed. Afterwards, when a cheque from this man is received at the bank, it must have the thumb-print attached as well as the written signature.

JACK'S COMFORTS.

The present administration at the Admiralty have shown great care and sympathy in improving the condition of the bluejackets in food and comfort. A correspondent, who frequently during the last three years has accepted an invitation to have a basin of tea on the lower deck, says the improvement in that basin of tea has been rapid. Three years ago there was no milk; now there is fresh milk when the vessel is in dock and tinned milk at sea. Butter was a rare luxury. Now, good butter is regularly bought from the canteen, and the Admiralty have recently provided tinned jam and marmalade.

BREAD, ETC.

But tea is only one sample of the raising of the standard of comfort. Salt, mustard, and pepper are now freely supplied. In the old days of the nineties bread on board soon became sour and rancid; now fresh bread is baked daily on the battleships in clean electric bakeries. If the allowance of bread is too large for any individual appetite, the man may only take up part and receive the rest in flour, which he turns into little cakes. The paymaster's stock is far more varried. Vegetables and fruit can in their season be bought in the canteen. Coffee is also supplied.

HOURS AND QUALITY.

The hours and quality of the meals are changed. Formerly the men got up at 6 a.m., and drank their cocoa before scrubbing decks. At 8 a.m. there was a stand-easy, during which a man could go to the canteen, but there was no official breakfast. Now there is a ration of bread and an allowance of corned-beef or cheese provided. A very few years ago, after the regular tea at 4 p.m. there was nothing more provided till 6. a.m. the following morning. Now, at 7·30 p.m., there is supper, with a provision of tea and brawn and beef. The allowance in the old days amounted to 4d. a day; now it is 10d., 6d. of which must be spent daily at the paymaster's The remaining 4d. generally goes to the canteen Out of this generous allowance a careful man can easily save two shillings a month.

THE CLOTHING.

The clothing shows a similar improvement. Before there were three sizes—large, medium, and small. But all the varieties of men who join the Navy cannot be classified into three sizes. The result was indicrous. "Jumpers" ran halfway up the arms; trousers formed into a kind of carpet-bag behind; comfort and appearance were sacrificed for over a century to a conservative belief in three sizes. Now clothes are supplied which fit by inches and the keen man has a better chance of taking a pride of his kit. The top of the caps once weighed as much as 1 1/2 lb., but the frequent headaches once caused are now avoided by the substitution of a much lighter material.

JUDGE BOMPAS.

Judge Bompas, who has just died, had a curious political experience years ago in a Lancashire borough. Before the general election of 1880 there was a strong desire among the Liberals of Ashton-under-Lyne that their well known fellow-townsman Mr. Hugh Mason should be their candidate for the borough. They found Mr. Mason most unwilling and at last his refusal was so positive that a committee set to work to find another man. The man they chose was Judge Bompas. He came to Ashton-under Lyne and addressed the assembled party at a meeting over which Mr. Hugh Mason presided. Mr. Bompas made an excellent speech and was heard to the end with respect. ful attention. But when the time came for him to be proposed for adoption the meeting utterly refused to be led. A shout went up that Mr. Mason should be the candidate. There was a deadlock. Mr. Mason put on his overcoat. "Poo thy jacket off," cried an enthusiast at the back of the hall, and the offending overcoat was put away. Then Mr. Bompas came to the rescue. He pointed out to Mr. Mason that the feeling for him was evidently too strong to be resisted, and he there and then put himself at the head of the movement, and before the doors were allowed to be opened Mr. Mason had accepted the inevitable, and Mr. Bompas, who in any other circumstances would have carried the party with him, left the meeting taking with him the very best wishes of the Liberals of Ashton.

THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

The Chapel of the Pyx, which the First Commissioner of Works promises shortly to open to the public, is thus described by Dean Stanley:—"In the eastern cloister is an ancient double door, which can never be opened, except by the officers of the Government or their representatives, bearing seven keys, some of them of large dimensions, that alone can admit to the chamber within. That chamber, which belongs to the Norman substructures beneath the dormitory, is no less than the Treasury of England. Hither they brought the most cherished possessions of the State." At one time the regalia of the Scottish Kings, including the Holy Cross of Holyrood, were kept in the chapel. It is an ancient vaulted chamber in Westminster Abbey next to the Chapter House. In it is a stone altar which escaped destruction both at the Reformation and in the Civil War. The groined roof is supported by Romanesque or semi-circular arches on thick short round shafts.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

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"Black & White"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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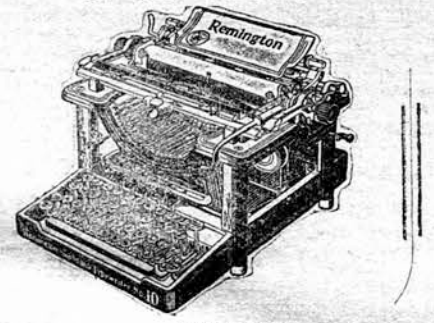
Is the History of the Writing Machine.



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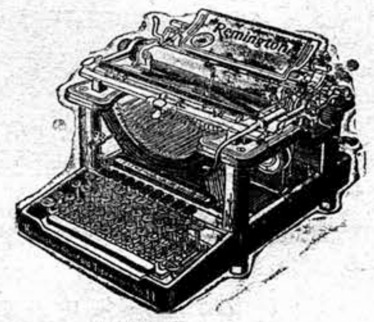

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN EVENING CLOAKS.

Evening mantles for spring wear are very large, very full, and very enveloping. Some of the smartest are made in rich Ottoman silk in the new shade of Nattier blue, which is a good deal colder than the true Nattier. A favourite model which has commended itself heartily to the modern elegante has the fulness near the hem, caught up in the centre of each side under an ornament of passementerie, or a buckle of original and handsome design. This has the result of producing graceful folds sweeping right and left, almost as though a scarf had been added there. The cloaks are lined with the same colour in silk, veiled in mousseline-de-soie ton sur ton. The new dresses beneath the spring coats are showing rows of tiny gathers with quaint effect. One new frock, built on pinafore lines, had these gathers introduced beneath the waistbelt at the back while the fairly full skirt disappeared near the feet under a straight band of the material put on like a flounce on a reverse principle—viz a perfectly straight "flounce," with a foundation skirt lightly gathered, the gathering being caught under the band.

RUST-RED SERGE.

A beautiful serge gown which has been despatched to Egypt was designed in a thick rib in the rich rust shade, which is carrying all before it. The jupe of this gown was cut on the cross and wrapped round the figure, while it was perfectly plain at the back, and ended down the front a little to one side, under a row of thick woollen stitchery. The bodice which was built on the lines of the old-fashioned Garibaldi, was sleeveless and cut open to show a neckband and narrow strip of Alencon lace, which reached half-way to the waist, while the undersleeve was of mousseline-de-soie dyed the identical shade of the gown, and it was finished with a small embroidered wristband of the serge. Faithful to the fancy of to-day, a little straight oversleeve fashioned of the serge completed the effect.

TAILORING UP TO DATE.

It was the coat, however, which created the greatest amount of interest among couturieres and their clients at present, and in this case it was a long and very plain example, fitting at the back and almost fitting in front, while it was single breasted, and was innocent of the usual turnover collar, being brought instead well up round the root of the neckband, and edged with a thick band of woollen embroidery, continued to a few inches below the waist down the front, whilt, at the back, the only trimming was represented by a "V" of the same broderie, whose point reached the middle of the waist. The lower part of the sleeve from elbow to wrist boasted three vertical plaques of the trimming, with a ring above and below them, like the braid on a naval officer's sleeve, and, in all probability, this coat in every detail will be eagerly adopted by the lesser "knights of the shears" who may practically be said to be watching. chalk in hand, for every indication which may appear above the modistic horizon, and which may carry weight with it in the sartorial world. That tailoring is to stand on the merits of cut and fit, and not on any elaboration of style and trimming, this year seems a fact without any question, and every tailor will have to look carefully to his laurels as the spring advances.

NLOWERS AND LEAVES.

One of the favourite flowers for spring wear seems to be the Cremona anemone. These, in a pale mauve shade, with a many-looped bow of purple velvet at the back, make a charming toque—not very large, but high and brimless; while it is noticeable that many of the light toques which are being prepared at the present moment are fashioned entirely of violet or rose leaves, packed as closely as herrings in a barrel, and relieved with a single clump of roses or other blossms placed on one side. These toques spread out a good deal more at the back than in front, and considerably simplify the method of hairdressing. To accompany the plain tailormade for country wear there are a number of curious elfinlike suede hats trimmed in a variety of somewhat bizarre ways. One of these, in mouse grey suede, was encircled with a chain composed of rawedged strips of leather broken with oblong suede boules, which suggested nothing so much as footballs of miniature dimensions.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN CHINA.

KANG YU WEI'S VIEW.

A gentleman many years resident in China and much interested in political events there, had the good fortune, as he deemed it, to make the acquaintance of the famous reformer in one of the ports of South-east Asia where Chinese are largely in evidence. Nine out of ten Chinese of whom he made enquiry as to the reformer's whereabouts asserted with much assurance, that he was nowhere in the vicinity but nevertheless he was found in a foreign bungalow amidst a plam grove where, surrounded by several young English-speaking Chinese, the guest was cordially welcomed. He is generally referred to by his Chinese friends as His Excelleney. He looks very well save that he is in deep mourning for the late Emperor and is in consequence unshaven and hair undressed. He seemed intellectually quite keen and told his visitor that he had visited all the countries of Europe, and was very weary of their principal cities. He contemplates visiting America at an early date. He has already spent three years there. It was touching to see his loyalty to H. M. Kuang Hsu and he seems to have the same loyalty to the Prince Regent of whom he spoke in high terms and concerning whose regime he cherishes a hopeful issue.

The downfall of Yuan Shih-kai is naturally very gratifying to him. He holds Yuan indirectly responsible for the Boxer movement in that Yuan gave the Empress Dowager such exaggerated views of the prowess and efficiency of the army he had trained and led her to believe that she need not fear a conflict with the West. He thinks that one or two of the princes will be of great service to the Prince Regent in the new Reform era that is about to dawn. He knew nothing of the men who had risen so rapidly in recent years.

Speaking of recent moves in the direction of reform he said "they were all right so far as they went but they don't go far enough and don't go in the right direction. They will never get there." What he hopes will be done will be to bring several thousand of the best teachers available from the West, place the whole educational machinery of the Empire under foreign direction and control and so prepare the whole Empire for the constitutional government that must inevitably come. He thinks the present system is simply a case of the blind leading the blind with the outcome of both falling into the ditch.

Altogether he impresses you as one of the most emarkable Chinese of the day.—"Celestial Em pire.'

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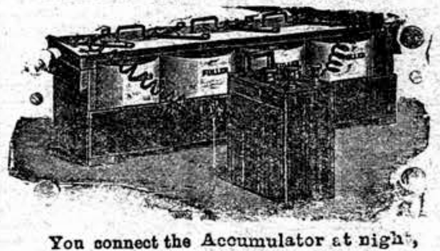

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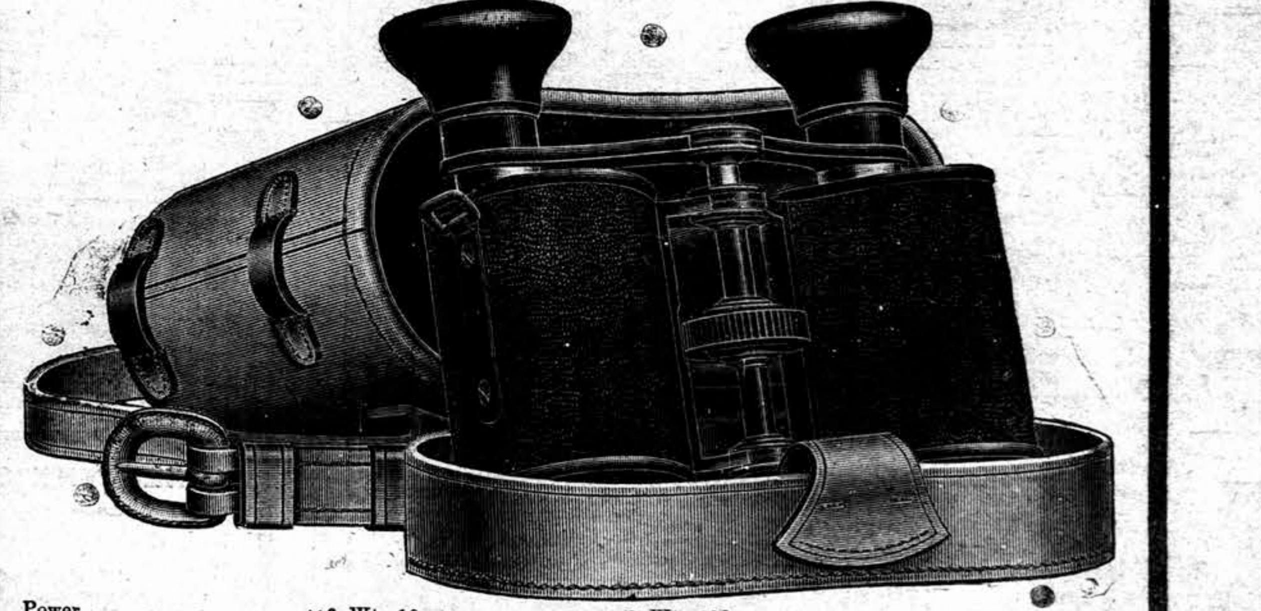

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Thundershowers have occurred in the South of the Peninsula and have been scattered elsewhere. The following are the principal falls: Madura, one and-a-half inches; Lashie, three-quarters; and Port Blair, Mercara and Nagpur, half. The cloud has thickened in the Northeast of India and Burma and appeared in Gujarat and Lower Sind. Elsewhere the skies are clearer than yesterday. The temperature is high in Assam and low in the Central Provinces and normal elsewhere. The humidity is still low in the Northeast of India and practically normal elsewhere. The forecast gives showers as probable in Burma and the South of the Peninsula and a few in the Northeast of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had a very light fall of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear everywhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in the southern districts but is equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily clouded in lower Sind and moderately clouded in upper Sind, while in Rajputana they are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in West Central India but light to moderate cloud has appeared over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·49inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies have cleared over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen, both the maximum and minimum being now lower than usual in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in defect in the North Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Isolated thundershowers have occurred in the Peninsula and in the United Provinces where skies have now cleared. Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar and light cloud in Gujarat and Rajputana. In all these area pressure has again fallen moderately and is in defect.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

THE LYCEUM HAMLET.

"Hamlet" at last as a play! The Prince of Denmark at last as a man! And why not! Surely it could never have been in Shakespeare's mind to present to a timid and embarrassed world a psychological enigma which should be a positive nuisance to mankind "not for an age, but for all time"? Shakespeare had far too gentle a nature, far too Bohemian a spirit, far too human a heart and noble a soul, to go and play a mean trick like that. He intended "Hamlet" to interest the people as a play, not confuse them as a metaphysical problem. Had he presented it in his day, as it is, or seems to be, so frequently presented in our own, with the view of ascertaining the precise limit of the community's capacity for solving the riddles of the human soul, he would probably have been assassinated. He gave his "Hamlet" to the people as George R. Sims gave "The Lights o' London," and Walter Melville gave "The Girl Who Took the Wrong Turning." He gave it as a straight drama for playgoers in general not as a crooked psychological puzzle for the long winter evenings of the student.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIC.

For years, for generations, it has been the custom of actors, managers and actor-managers to scare the greater public away from "Hamlet" by representing the doleful Dane to be a character quite impossible for the ordinary person to understand. This, of course, has been a great mistake—and a great injustice to Shakespeare. It is fortunate for such actors, managers, and actor-managers that the dramatic rights in "Hamlet" have lapsed, and that we have no descendants of the Shakespeare family dependent for a living upon his works, or the Court would be choked with applications for injunctions to restrain certain players from giving it out to the world that "Hamlet" was no play for the people's money! "Hamlet" is not only for the person who knows it backwards, upside down, and inside-out. It is the property also of the person who has never seen it before. It is the property of 85 per cent. of the members of Messrs. Smith and Carpenter's audiences at the Lyceum Theatre.

SMITH AND CARPENTER TO THE RESCUE.

All praise and thanks to Messrs. Smith and Carpenter for rescuing "Hamlet" from the narrow groove of the debating society and presenting it to society at large. They are the Claude Duvals of the dramatic market, without Claude Duval's dishonesty. They have robbed Dives to pay Lazarus—and the robbery is as justifiable as the gift is generous. The masses adore ghosts and dote upon stage fights; they love, too, the element of the comic when it is brought into a scene to rub shoulders with the element of the tragic. And to think that for all these years they have been deprived, by most unwarrantable report, of the terrific pleasure of witnessing "Hamlet's" exciting interview with his father's ghost on "the dreadful summit of the cliff"; the magnificent sword encounter between "Hamlet" and "Laertes" in the last scene; and the rare fun that goes on in the royal private cemetery while a grave is being dug for the heroine—to say nothing of the delicious enjoyment they have missed by being denied the privilege, greedily monopolised by their more academic brothers and sisters, of witnessing the gloriously dramatic madness of Ophelia and the sensational poisoning of the guilty King and Queen! Was there ever a play so clearly designed for the people "Hamlet?" Was there ever a stage-director so qualified to present "Hamlet" to the people as Mr. Ernest Carpenter?

RASH AND HAZARDOUS SPECULATION.

Who knows but what Mr. Ernest Carpenter was not expressly born for the noble purpose of bringing about a friendly meeting between the people of England and William Shakespeare's "Hamlet?" Or if he was not expressly intended, from the very beginning, to earn the gratitude of his country in this fashion, to the dismay of the Elizabethan Stage Society and kindred institutions, is it very unreasonable to suppose that he might have received some sort of inspiration to undertake the task? Ernest Carpenter has made "Hamlet" understanded of the people. He has dressed it to suit the popular appetite. He has transformed it from "caviare" to the general into caviare for the general. He has turned it from a tragedy that pleased not the million into a tragedy that should attract millions. This is not the achievement of an ordinary mortal, but of an inspired enthusiast.

DESCENDED FROM THE BARD?

To have seen Mr. Ernest Carpenter rehearsing a play by Shakespeare is to feel justified in pushing the inspiration theory further, and investing it with a startling personal significance. To have observed during Mr. Carpenter's most enthusiastic moments, the degree to which his countenance has become, as it were, Shakespearnised, is to feel oneself instantly acquitted of the sin of frivolity in asking the question "Might not Ernest Carpenter have descended from Shakespeare for the special purpose of lying in wait for the opportunity of rescuing "Hamlet" from toppling headlong into the obscure regions of our "dilettanti"? In spite of the beautiful "readings" of the character of the Dane by Forbes-Robertson and H. B. Irving, it would be idle to deny that the play of "Hamlet," before Ernest Carpenter took it boldly in hand, was in imminent danger of drifting hopelessly out of the people's reach. And to return to the Stratford-on-Avonisation of the Carpenter countenance. Ernest Carpenter is really not at all unlike Shakespeare—or one or two of the Shakespeares. Of course, he does not resemble all the paintings and busts of the divine William. That would be expecting too much of any Shakespeare enthusiast. He is not in the least bit like the Westminster Abbey monumental Shakespeare—(nor, from accounts, was Shakespeare, for a matter of that). But shave the 1597 Burbage portrait of the Bard, and cut its hair, and you get Ernest Carpenter. And hang some long hair on either side of Ernest Carpenter's face, and gun a bit of fluff on his upper lip, and another bit-of fluff below his under lip, and you get Shakespeare. The process must not be carried out in connection with the Somerset portrait of the poet-dramatist, or you will become disillusioned; nor in connection with the Droeshont print, or you will become frightened. But it may safely be tried with the Stratford bust and the Auriol portrait, both of which works of art appear to have been executed in conformity with a period of Shakespeare's career when he was not holding gentlemen's horses outside theatres and taverns, and going short of food.

NOT SHAKESPEARE'S FAULT.

As a child I saw the tragedy of "Hamlet" acted on the stage long before I was coaxed into reading it as a star specimen of Elizabethan literature, and it used to puzzle me considerable to final "Hamlet" turning up in the cemetery scene, after I had been clearly given to understand that he was safely away on the high seas soliloquising to the four winds of heaven. It beat me to understand how a great man like Shakespeare could have been so careless as to forget that he had sent "Hamlet" to sea, and my confusion tempted to me indulge the wicked thought (it did not seem a very wicked one then) that the bard as a dramatist had been very liberally overrated. But when, after cunning persuasion on the part of my parents, I read the play, I soon discovered that "Hamlet's" unexplained appearance at the grave making for Ophelia was not the fault of Shakespeare at all, but of the actor-manager who had sliced out a scene which seemed to me to have a most momentous bearing upon the plot.

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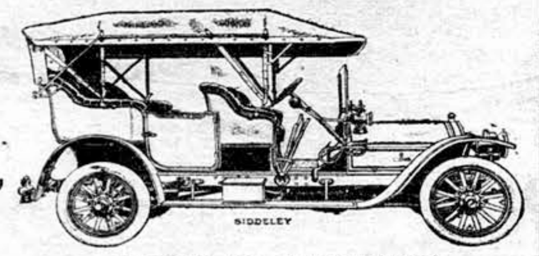

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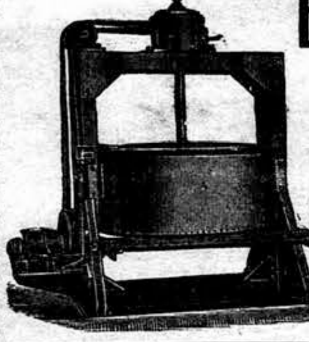

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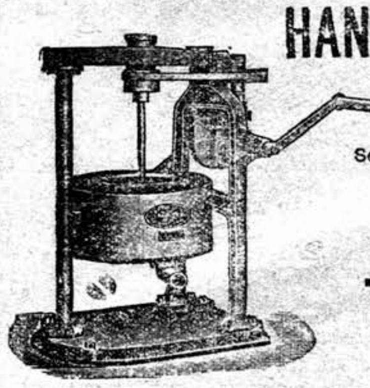

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.